HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 42— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 18 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Feb	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	R A W A L PINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,238
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan
7th ,,	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan
1 st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo fo Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	17 ,,	23 ,,
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	26 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	6028	1 Mar.	14 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

* Passenger Steamers.

† For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	5th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18th Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	VIJA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
23rd ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd March	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Batavia	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 2317.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR on Rs. 150 p. m. will have to join at once. Apply to:—EDITOR, "Aligarh mail".
A 28153

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, 2 TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

WANTED—All to know that to become an expert Stenographer or a Touch Stenotypist requires thorough and systematic training which is only imparted at STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute, Fort, at convenient hours and at extremely moderate fees. Also FREE TUITION in Touch Typewriting to Shorthand Theory and Speed students. Special facility for high speed practice. Individual tuition. Success Guaranteed. Join To-day. Enrolment Daily. Est. 1914.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLAND-RETURNED requires SECRETARIAL, TUITIONS or JOURNALISTIC JOB morning or evening preference Charitable Institutions. Box No. 1914. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R45

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

WANTED

WANTED SHARP.—(1) ONE OIL EXPELLER, (2) One DOUBLE KAPAS OPENER, (3) One Compound STEAM ENGINE for driving 70 Gins. N. B.—All the above machinery either be quite new or Secondhand in Excellent Condition.

(4) One MANAGER for Cotton Factory, of reliable position, expert in cotton business, and possessing appreciable knowledge in English, Hindu and who has already worked in Factories will be preferred. Applications stating salary are invited. All further informations should be addressed to: Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMAN LAL, Cotton Ginning and Pressing, Factory, Muktsar. (PUNJAB).
K R38

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH,
CALCUTTA.
Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ORDINARY AND EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company advertised to be held on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1927 could not be held for want of QUORUM and is now ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 24th of February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) respectively at the registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 17th February, 1927.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
Ambaji Taranga Light Ry. Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).
28167

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ON and after the 21st February, 1927, the Offices of

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD
and
THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

will REMOVE to the 3rd Floor of "MENKWA" Building, Outram Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
28169

THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1927, at 4.0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st, 1926.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from Office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 25th to March 14th 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1927.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income-tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after March 28th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February 1927 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
28161

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
From the play which held New York spell bound.
A POWERFUL and HEART-STIRRING DRAMA.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Jolliest Comedy ever Screened
BUSTER KEATON
IN
"THE NAVIGATOR."

EDWARD THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
THE DAUNTLESS & DAINTY SERIAL QUEEN OF STUNTS & THRILLS
PEARL WHITE
IN
"THE WHITE MOLL."

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th February, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort markets, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipur market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market, and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

SUGAR CROP.

Final Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1926-27, as issued by the Director of Agriculture run as under:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1924-25, the area under Sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 2.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates upto, 20th January 1927).

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as under:—

	British Dist. Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency proper	62,000	19,000
Sind	3,000	..
Total ..	65,000	19,000

Grand Total .... 84,000 Acres.

11.5 per cent. over the corresponding area of the last year, but 8.5 per cent. below the decennial average at same date. As compared with the final revised figures, however, the area, now reported, shows an increase of only 1.3 per cent. over the previous year, but a decrease of as much as 15.6 per cent. below the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The area somewhat receded in Gujarat owing to the deficiency of water supply at the time of planting as a result of the absence of late rains during the last season, but remained either stationary or showed a slight increase almost everywhere else.

Season.—In Gujarat, the crop suffered in its earlier stages from excessive rain in August and September but has shown some improvement with the break in rains from about the end of September. In the Deccan, crop in the Canal areas—except on the Godavari Canal—and that helped with irrigation generally has progressed well on the whole, though the crop in the areas of the East Deccan has suffered in places due to deficiency of water supply. Trouble from wild pigs has been reported from places in Nasik and West Khandesh districts. In the Karnatak, the crop in the Mallad, i.e., the western division, where it is grown on the strength of rainfall rather than under irrigation, has suffered slightly in places owing to insufficiency of rains. Similarly, the crop in the east has suffered much on account of absence of rains later in the Season and also due to inadequate water supply in the irrigation sources. The crop in the Konkan has progressed well on the whole. The crop in Sind has also done well, though it is reported to have been badly hit by frost in places in the second week of January.

Outturn.—As a result of the Seasonal conditions detailed above the crop in Gujarat and Western India Agency is expected to yield between seventy and eighty five per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, the crop in the Canal areas may return nearly a full normal yield, though in the eastern part of the division the yield will be much less—between sixty-five and eighty-five per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, the yield of the crop in the West may border upon eighty per cent., but in the East it is feared the outturn will fall only between fifty-five and sixty-five per cent of the normal. In the Konkan the yield may range between eighty per cent. and a full normal. The outturn of the crop in Sind will, it is expected, vary from seventy to eighty per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn of "gul" works out as under:—

	British Districts Tons.	Indian States Tons
Bombay Presidency proper	168,000	45,000
Sind	7,000	..
Total ..	175,000	45,000

Grand Total .... 220,000 Tons.

12.9 per cent. over the estimate made at the same date last year, but 4.6 per cent. below the decennial average at same date, and 1.9 per cent. above the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year, but 12.5 per cent. under the average estimated outturn of the actual area in the ten preceding years.

The crop is usually a twelve-month crop and its harvest begins from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May.

WHEAT CROP.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the season 1926-27, as issued by the Joint Director of Agriculture runs as under:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1924-25, the area under Wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 7.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates upto 10th January 1927).

Total area so far reported stands as under:—

	British Dist. Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	1,101,000	249,000
Sind	374,000	22,000
Total ..	1,475,000	271,000

Grand Total .. 1,746,000 Acres.

20.5 per cent. over the corresponding area of the last year but 0.2 per cent. below the decennial average at same date. Area slightly declined in the Deccan due to deficiency of rains at sowing time but increased almost everywhere else in the Presidency and in Sind partly due to more complete information and partly due to sufficiency of water supply at the time of sowing. Condition of crop fairly satisfactory in Gujarat and in the North and Central Deccan, but crop suffering from deficiency of moisture in East Deccan and in most of the Karnatak. Sind crop doing well at present but requires further water supply for its growth. Irrigated crop in excellent condition almost everywhere. Crop suffered from attacks of grasshoppers and locusts in Gujarat and from locusts in parts of Sind.

CHINA'S OIL SUPPLIES.

China's importance to the oil world is due to the tremendous quantities imported. No important oil resources have yet been disclosed, despite the fact that very large sums have been expended, principally by the Standard Oil interests, in prospecting.

The struggle for supremacy in the oil business in China provides an interesting page in the history of the industry. It is recorded that at the close of the nineteenth century the Standard Oil regarded the East, and particularly China, as its own preserve. Their representatives instructed the Chinese in the use of lamp oil and distributed at first gratis, and later at cost price, hundreds of thousands of cheap oil lamps, each of which bore the inscription, "Mei Foo"—"good luck". The Royal Dutch entered the China market, but did not give away lamps. The fields of the Royal Dutch were nearer to China, and the cost of transport was proportionately lower so that they were able to sell petroleum at a price considerably below that which the Americans charged. Then followed a price-cutting war between the two oil interests. The American company reduced its price in China, selling 50 per cent. cheaper than in Western Europe. The Royal Dutch refused to yield, and, in 1911, an agreement was made by which 50 per cent. of the East Asiatic market passed into the hands of the Royal Dutch. The position since that date has undergone little change, and it may be said that the Chinese oil trade is mainly in the hands of the Standard and the Royal Dutch Shell interests.

The following is a record of Chinese imports of oil in 1924 and 1925:—

1924.

	Gallons.	Value Haikwan taels.
Gasoline (petrol)—7,265,93		4,068,401
Kerosene—223,107,104		57,811,062
Lubricating oils—8,788,847		3,360,437

1925.

	Gallons.	Value Haikwan taels.
Gasoline (petrol)—8,823,511		4,515,920
Kerosene—258,570,591		66,117,023
Lubricating oils—7,080,593		2,421,798

Thus while lamp oil (kerosene) constituted the sole import in the early days, and still is the product chiefly in demand, the growth of motor transport has resulted in the market becoming a more or less important one for other refined oil products. (C. E. Bulletin).

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report to-day.

During the week we have been informed that "The Farmers Relief Bill" has passed the American Senate but this does not necessarily mean that it will become law.

In any case it is very uncertain as to what effect this measure will have on prices if and when it is signed by the U. S. A. President.

Without having seen the text of the Bill it is difficult to form an opinion but from what we have heard from reliable sources it would appear that the Bill will enable a low limit of price to be fixed, i. e. cost of production at which Government undertake to buy, while the enormous acreage that will be encouraged by the Bill will prevent cotton soaring as it has sometimes done in the past.

The news of the passing of the Bill by the Senate was construed by Liverpool as being Bullish but had little or no effect on the New York market.

We think that the prospect of some measure of help being afforded to farmers has been a "Bull" factor whatever the effect may eventually be, and probably the question of supply and demand has been to some extent overlooked.

Since the beginning of December the May position in New York has advanced some 180 points and there is little doubt that the price at which cotton is now selling is above the cost of production at all events in many parts of the belt.

It has never been questioned that the supply of cotton in the world this year is much more than sufficient for the world's requirements, and we cannot therefore help feeling that a prudent farmer will get rid of his stocks as soon as he can see a small profit.

Any further advance in price will therefore be met, in our opinion by increasingly free hedge selling, and accordingly we do not recommend following the advance further.

We have received the following telegram from Liverpool:—

"Demand well sustained but there are signs of South offering more freely."

During the week under review our market has been very steady and the parity between India and Liverpool has narrowed some Rs. 5/-.

This has been caused by a general rush of short covering due to an imperfect understanding of the Farmers Relief Bill and by a renewed belief in the exchange ratio being fixed at 1/4.

Should the ratio be fixed at 1/6 we expect a rapid widening of parity between this market and Liverpool.

Stocks in Bombay of free cotton are very light and accordingly the demand for ready cotton has been brisk and is likely to continue so under the stimulus of steady buying by Mills and Exporters.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

March	13.77—.11
May	13.99—.12
July	14.23—.10
October	14.43—.10
December	14.59—.11
Middling Spot	14.10—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

March	13.78—.13
July	14.15—.13
Middling Spot	13.68—.16

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16.

NEW YORK, 10-55 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
March	13.85
May	14.80
July	14.28
NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—	
March	13.83
May	14.06
July	14.27
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—	
March	13.87
July	14.23

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	43,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

February	7.59 plus .02
March	7.44 plus .02
April	7.48 plus .02
May	7.54 plus .01
June	7.57
July	7.64
August	7.66
September	7.69 plus .01
October	7.71 plus .01
November	7.74 plus .01
December	7.76 plus .01
January	7.79 plus .01
February	7.79 plus .01
Middling Spot	7.81 plus .13

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	259

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

February	13.14 plus .14
March	13.09 plus .14
April	13.08 plus .09
May	13.07 plus .02
June	13.06 —.01
July	13.04 —.05
August	13.06 —.05
September	13.14 —.05
October	13.16 —.05
November	13.17 —.06
December	13.24 —.06
January	13.18 —.05
February	13.25 —.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	13.80 plus .20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Scinde Good	5.85 plus .10
Scinde Fully Good	6.05 plus .10
Scinde Fine	6.25 plus .10
Bengal Good	5.95 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.15 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.35 plus .10
Sind Good	6.25 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	6.60 plus .10
Oomra Fine	6.85 plus .10
Broach Good	6.30 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	6.60 plus .10
Broach Fine	6.90 plus .10

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Feb. 16.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.:—
Feb./March shipment sellers 50/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb.:—
Feb./March shipment sellers 51/3.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Feb./March shipment sellers 52/6.
Market:—Offerings are freer.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May/June shipment quoted 51/3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb./March shipment offered £9/0/0.
Cakestorseed, Bombay:—
Feb./March shipment Hull offered £19/10/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Feb./March shipment quoted £21/0/0.
Mar./April shipment quoted £21/0/0.
April/May shipment nominal £21/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb./March shipment nominal £18/7/6.
April/May shipment nominal £18/0/0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Feb./Feb. shipment Hull paid £15/3/9.
March/April shipment Hull paid £15/2/6.
April/May shipment Hull paid £15/3/9.
Market:—Closed firm on rather higher Argentine options.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Feb./March shipment nominal £19/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
March/April delivery buyers 31/9.
March/Aug. delivery paid 31/7-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 16.

Silver:—India bought. China bought and sold. mall offerings.

Spot	26 1/2
Forward	26.5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 16.

Bar gold Fine per oz. £4/4/10-1/4

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 11/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 952.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 937.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. Rs. 4.85 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. Rs. 123.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 112.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady. Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3 months 4 3/16 per cent.
6 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXHANGE.

London, Feb. 16.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£121-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 48-1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6.1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£ 76-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101.3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 59-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 69-3/4
Consols	£ 55-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 93

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46 7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12.3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	28.82
T.T. Milan on London	112.30
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/6-7/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/7d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/6.5/8d.
Sellers. sh. 1/6 7 8d.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 16.

Copper English best Selected	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 69.3/8
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1/4
Septer Hard Indian Bands	£ 26.3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£303

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt 18/7-1/2 offered.
July/Sept. per cwt 17/6 offered.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 17/7-1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
July/Sept per cwt 17/8.1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/9-1/4 offered.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 16.

Demand Bills	484.68

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—14-3/4.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.
Opening 11-0 Rs. 285.
12-15 Rs. 285 1/2 Settlement rate.
1-30 Rs. 286.
2-45 Rs. 286.
4-0 Rs. 286 1/4.
5-15 Rs. 288 1/2.
6-30 Rs. 290 1/4.
Last 7-0 Rs. 290 1/2.
Today's highest rate Rs. 290 1/2. Lowest rate Rs. 284 1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Opened 6 Points Higher. Declined on Wall Street Selling. Futures 10 to 11 Lower. Spot 10 Points Easy at 14.10c.

LOCAL:—Small market followed by strong Liverpool opener—Heavy buying by Offices and Jobbers—Closed firm—Tone Feverish—

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest 14.17 (at the opening) lowest 13.98 (2-53 p.m.)
Market declined on Wall St. selling.
Liverpool (1): New York cables regarding Farm Relief Bill:—"Final action in House of Representatives probably Thursday. The President then has 10 days in which to act."
Liverpool (2): Textile situation satisfactory. Extensive liquidation on conviction of Presidental Veot en Farm Relief Bill was absorbed. Trade is buing. No major movement in immediate prospect; but purchases in good reactions advisable.
Liverpool (3): Liverpool market advanced on fresh buying, but declined later on long liquidation, hedge selling and straddle selling.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—
"Market acts overbrought."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—
'The Home markets display a somewhat easier tone and prices may decline further between now and the end of the month. We advise buying on declines."

AMERICAN

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 6 points higher but ruled easy on Wall Street selling. Futures closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Ready cotton prices also decline 10 points at 14.10c.

The Liverpool market opened 6 to 7 points better on parity with previous day's New York prices. Towards the opening there was some fresh buying influenced by good spot demand. At the advance there was general selling by Bulls as well as South and some selling pressure owing to reversing of straddles. The close was barely steady unchanged to 1 point higher. Ready cotton was in good demand sales being reported 10,000 bales and prices improved 13 points at 7.81d. per lb.

There exists uncertainty about the Relief Bill, whether the final sanction will be granted by the House of Representatives or the President. As observed in our yesterday's remarks the market is more two sided, but recent developments in America, indicate that there is absence of buying power and rather freer offerings with heavy long liquidation. If the Bill does not become a law, it is reasonable to expect lower levels ere long.

STATISTICAL SITUATION.

The into sight figure now stands at 15,045,000 bales against 13,299,000 bales last year at this time. U.S. Port Receipts are 13,298,000 bales against 7,780,000 bales or 2 1/2 million bales more. The total export upto now to Great Britain is estimated at 1,755,000 bales against 1,662,000 bales last year. To the Continent 3,976,000 bales against 30,65,000 bales last year. To Japan and Canada 1,093,000 bales against 905,000 bales last year. The total export this season stands at 6,824,000 against 5,632,000 bales or about 1.1/4 million bales more.

World's spinners takings are 10,374,000 bales against 9,734,000 bales last year. This shows only an increase of about 4 lakhs of bales in spite of better trade reports. This does not indicate a record consumption in line with the production.

Total Visible Supply now stands at 7,041,000 bales against 5,146,000 bales last year or an increase of about 2 million bales. American Port figure is shown heavier stocks by 1-1/4 million bales. Interior town stocks are lighter by 6 lakhs of bales. While in Europe the visible supply stands at 2,812,000 bales against 1,708,006 bales or an increase of about 11 lakhs bales more.

The total consumption for the first six months of this season by the American mills is figured at 3,435,000 bales against 3,177,000 bales last year at this time. This increase of 2-1/2 lakhs of bales more does not count much looking to the low prices. Mill stock in America is estimated 1,853,000 bales against 1,811,000 bales last at this time shows no change. To us it appears that the mill stocks outside America are heavier, while American mills are not willing to stock up large quantities for the reasons best known to them.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following easier advices from American markets our market opened for Broach April-March Rs. 285-4 and declined to Rs. 285 on profit taking. At the decline there was little buying by Commission houses and prices improved and closed as under:—

Broach A./M.	285/4	286/8	285	286
Broach J./A.	292	293/8	292	292/8
Oomra Mar.	271/8	272/8	271/8	272
Oomra May	273/8	275/8	273/8	274/8
Bengal Mar.	255	258	255	258
Bengal May	257	260	257	260

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened strong and later cables showed it unchanged. This strength was reflected in our market Broach April-May after opening at Rs. 287-8 quickly rose to Rs. 290 on heavy buying by Commission houses and Jobbers. The close was firm as under:—

Broach A./M.	287/8	290	287/8	289/8
Broach J./A.	293	296	293	295/8
Oomra Mar.	274	275/8	274	275/8
Oomra May	276	278/8	276	278/8
Bengal March	259	261	259	261
Bengal May	261	262/8	261	262/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

February	Yen. 199.50—1.40
May	Yen. 202.50—1.30
August	Yen. 210.60—1.10

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Bengal March	259
Bengal May	261
Broach Apl/May	286
Broach Jan/Apl.	292
Oomra March	272
Oomra May	274

Bengal	275	268	261 253
S./P.	271	264	257 249
Rajputana	275	268	261 253
Oomra No. 3	279	274	269
C. P. No. 1	294	289	284
C. P. No. 2	287	282	277
Khandesh	273	268	263
Muthia	272	267	262

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	263/65
"	Fine	"	257/60
"	F.G.	"	252/55
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	255/57
"	F.G.	"	250/52
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	288/90
Nagpur	"	"	287/89
Yeotmal	"	"	283
Arvi	"	"	283/85
Amraoti	"	"	275/76
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	273/75
Mulkapur	"	"	267/70
Khandesh	"	"	265/66
Muthia	Fine	MG	260/63
"	F.G.	"	...
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		295/300
Purna	Average	"	275/80
Prabani/Sailu	"	"	268/70
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	287/90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

300	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	279/289
200	Jamnadas Narshi	Khandesh	279
200	E. D. Sassoon	Khandesh	275
100	E. D. Sassoon	Miyayaon	311
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	289
100	R. Dassa	Sindh/American	316
100	R. Doser.	Dharmabad	349
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Ujjain	298
100	R. D Tata & Co.	Varangal	305
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Bhesa	345
200	R. L. Tata & Co.	Latur	320
100	Volkart Bros.	Mathia	275
200	Volkart Bros.	C. P. No. 2	288/290
100	Volkart Bros.	C. P. No. 1	275 old
200	G. G. Kesha	Bhavnagar	275
100	Jamshed Mill	Bengal	275
200	Forbes & Co.	Wun	299/304

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 17

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3 792	2,81,583	2,46,351
Central India	4,647	1,93,994	2,64,458
Barsi and Nagar	3,441	1,52,858	1,42,766
Hyderabad-Gaorani	832	70,476	51,643
Berar	10,329	4,28,038	3 18,877
Central Provinces	3,547	1,56,161	1,62,861
Total Oomras	26,638	12,63,110	11 86,956
Dholera	10,92	57,703	1,32,035
N. W. Provinces	31	51 24	1,23,384
Rajputana	52	23,977	64,975
Sind-Punjab	329	78,461	1,66,772
Broach	3	777	1,10,240
Coompta & Dharwar	191	20,628	14,327
Westerns-Northerns	6	9,329	9,156
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,513
Persian		2,874	2,167
American	5,877	85,608	200
Egyptian and African		22,242	31,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.			50 439
Total	34,319	16,21,028	18,50,534

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd Feb.

In full. pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	1,894	1,32,262	2,64,072
Japan & China	14,600	5,80,813	7,86,158
Coast Ports		6,489	13,962
Up-country by Rail		47,641	44,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		43,235	1,22,666
Total	16,494	8,10,440	12 30,902

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 16th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,529
Linseed	4,631
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	63
Gingellyseeds	1,724
Poppyseed	45
Groundnuts	13,418
Castorseed	6,731
Rice	1,712
Myrabollams	5,157
Cottonseed	17,733
Gram	886
Joowar	238
Bajree	6,203
Coal	3,788
	Tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUOTATION SAGGED,

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Mill shares remained quiet but steady market was open for two hours owing to general meeting to discuss about exchange problem on which Mr. Shroff had declared his views. The Cotton Mill shares are likely to be well maintained at present.

We quote:—B. Dyeing Rs. 2,953-12; Fazal Rs. 915; Pearl Rs. 521-4; New Great Rs. 322-8; Tata Iron and Steel closed steady at Rs. 55.12 and Rs. 162-8. In Bank shares Imperial partly paid were in demand at Rs. 363-12 and Bank of India at Rs. c78.4.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	1-2	78	
Baroda	50	4	84	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69	
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	83	
Imperial	500	40	1437	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363	12
Union	5	0	4 0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	4
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	29	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	115	
Katni Cement O...	100	..	131	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	370	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	7
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	49	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101	
Larkhana	100	5p'c.	81	
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	81	XD
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	712	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250	..	192	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	134	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	68	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1061	4
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	608	
Tata power P.	1,000	..	840	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	..	..	160	
Fort	..	..	475	300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	258	12
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathuradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2125	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	51	
Mysore	50	4	170	
New City of Bombay	110	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	322	8
Osmanshahi	7	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	522	8
Phoenix	100	10	428	
Premier	100	..	10	
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sasoon Silk	500	..	580	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	8100
Simplex	260	..	152	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1600	
Swadeshi	100	18	526	4
Swan	100	..	157	8
Tata Mill O.	600	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2525	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	597	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	173	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	6	13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335XD	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning	1000	50	640	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	76	12
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		162	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	55	12
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	42	18
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22 8	900	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	..	20	8
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1325	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	920
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Peper Rs. 17/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/3.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1920-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/7; 1945-45 Rs. 107/6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The linseed market is slightly easier on profit-taking.

The wheat market is steady with a slight improved enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	11	1	9
Wheat May	7	13	9

The Linseed market ruled quiet but steady with some liquidation. The Wheat market ruled steady in sympathy with good spot demand. To-day business was started in September delivery. The closing prices were as under:—

Linseed May, Rs. 11-1.3.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-13-3.
Wheat September, Rs. 7-14.0.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-14 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 10-6 per cwt.
Castorsee Bold, Rs. 10-6 per cwt.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 10-14 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Cottonseed, Rs. 4-13 per cwt.
Wheat Delhi Pissi, Rs. 8-7 per cwt.
Pissi Seoni 70|30, Rs. 8.6 per cwt.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The Gold market continues quiet but steady. To-day's closing prices remained as under:—

Ready Gold Bar, Rs. 21-8.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-7-9.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 21-8-9.
Chaitra delivery, Rs. 21-9-9.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Following an improvement of 3|16d. in London prices our market opened steady and ruled quiet for some time with a small business. In the later trading there was some demand from Banks and the shorts covered which resulted in higher prices. The close was steady as under:—

Silver Ready, Rs. 62-4.
Mah delivery, Rs. 62-1.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 61-2.
Double options premium Fagun, Rs. 2-4.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON COTTON

The manager of Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, writes:—

"Our rate freight on cotton from Mombassa to Japan was Sh. 35/- per ton of 40 cft. but we have now decided to reduce it to Sh. 32 1/2 per ton nett to be effective immediately.

This Company is maintaining a regular monthly service from East African ports direct to Japan with four steamers of 12,000 tons, dead weight, calling at Singapore."

Bombay Dyeing	936 4	937 8	932 8 933 12
Century	426 4	427 8	425 425
Central India			522 8
Colaba Land			142 8
Crescent			182 8
Edward Sassoon			141 4
Fazulbhoy	916 4	917 8	911 4 915
Finlays			145
Globe			40
Gokak			122 8
Indian Bleaching			167 8
Indore Malwa			347 8
Kohinoor			1175
Madhowjee			127 8
Mathuradas			75
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			115
New Great	326 4	326 4	322 8 322 8
Pearl			522 8
Pabany			230
Phoenix			425
Simplex			152 8
Swadeshi			526 4
Swan Mills			158 12
Tata Mills			107 8
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcock			258 12
Bombay Steam			192 8
Bundi Cement			19 4
Central Indian Mining			29 8
Indian Cement			112
Katni Cement ord.			131 4
Shivrajpur			49 4
Tram Co. Ord.	133 2	134 6	131 4 134 6
Tata Hydro			1061 4
Tata Iron&Steel ord.	54 12	55 12	54 12 55 12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	157 8	165	157 8 161 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 79
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107 3 6

SHIPPING

Bombay, Feb. 17.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. "Clan Macfadyen," Capt. Stensen, from Liverpool.
S.S. "City of Poona," Capt. Brown, from Karachi.
S.S. "Tattri Maru," Capt. Hori, from Kobe.
S.S. "Barala," Capt. Hall, from Busrah.
S.S. "Shevedagon," Capt. Gentle, from Rangoon.
S.S. "Argenfels," Capt. Schwarz, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S.S. "City of Poona," Capt. Brown for Liverpool.
S.S. "Jalapa," Capt. Neal, for Calcutta.
S.S. "British Soldier," Capt. Robson, for Abadan.
S.S. "Kohryu Maru," Capt. Hosekawa, for Kobe.
S.S. "Varsova," Capt. Woollatt, for Busrah.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Steamer "City of Nagpur" for Liverpool.
Steamer "Havildar" for Rangoon.
Steamer "Clan Macfadyen" for Dunkirk.
Steamer "Hoogkerk" for Hamburg.
Steamer "Tottori Maru" for Kobe.

S.S. "Clan Macfadyen":—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macfadyen," arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. "City of Poona":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of Poona," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with same bottom cargo. She will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Tottori Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Shwedagon":—The I. B. P. Company's steamer "Shwedagon" arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. "Argenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer "Argenfels," arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Jalapa":—The Volkert Bros.' steamer "Jalapa," will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "British Soldier":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "British Soldier" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Kohryu Maru":—The N. Y. K steamer "Kohryu Maru," will said to day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Varsova":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Varsova," will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

S.S. "City of Poona" from Liverpool, Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.:—

1,114 cases and 526 bales cotton piece goods; 10 cases and 12 bags cotton and woolens flats; 174 bales and 168 cases cotton yarn; 179 cases and 3 bales cotton and silk piecegoods; 351 cases and 123 bales cottons; 20 bales coir rope; 17 bundles leather wire; 14 cases wool and cotton tissues; 20 bales shirting; 15 cks., 12 kegs, 2 d/s, and 1 box aniline colour; 206 cases, 72 cks., and 90 cts. files; 40 cases beer; 10 rolls and 7 cases oil cloth; 1,521 cks. china clay; 12 cases twist yarn; 13 cases grey yarn; 21 cases window glass; 44 cases plate glass; 1,128 boxes and 60 cases soap; 17 cases mild steel keys; 91 cases and 14 casting machinary; 485 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets; 13 rolls steel; 124 loose tram car tyres; 40 d/s. sanitary fluid; 50 d/s. paste sheep dips; 16 cases toilet powder; 12 d/s. caustic soda; 5 bales and 10 bags picking band; 10 bags brush making materials; 29 d/s. silicate of soda; 16 cases glycerine; 50 c/s. carbolic acid; 40 kegs paint; 17 cases hammer handles; 1,000 bundles hammer handles; 29 cases cycles, tryeles and acces sories; 946 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets; 14 cases biscuits; 80 d/s. paints; 3 cks., and 19 d/s. cloride of zinc; 16 cases and 1 ck. electro plating polishing material; 10 loose weights; 50 bundles iron boot protectors; 30 d/s. insulated cables; 14 cases lemon and orange squash; 50 pieces earthern ware; 150 bundles galvanized plain sheets; 50 bags paper; 26 bales wool top; 24 brls. crucibles; 6 kegs and 20 cases graphite; 3 cases and 42 pieces rubber tins, 12 d/s. oil; 11 cases apothecari ware; 28 brls. lubricating oil; 3 bundles lubricating essence; 37 cases and 1 d/s. rubber insulated cable; 11 cases bobins; 12 cases fabrics; 310 d/s. motor oil.

Port Said:—45 cases brandy; 3 bags beans; 2 bags corks.

S.S. "Jehangir from Soudan, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—41 copper pots. Jeddah:—9 cases species; 25 cks. and 5 bundles pearl shells; 3 bundles brass metals. Aden:—160 bundles sajekare; 50 nos. wooden garden tubes; 2 cases jascu.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" for London:—200 cwt. ginger, E. Virjee and Co.; 70 bundles carpets, M. M. T. Afshar; 4 packages brass ware, 800 cwt. rapeseed; 200 cwt. manugeed, E. Dauner and Co.; 26 bundles carpets, A. Aziballadoff.

Marsellies:—1,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. "Ganges" for Naples:—25 bales raw cotton, B. Cursondas and Co.

S.S. "Goatland" for Antwerp.—1,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.; 110 bales raw cotton, Hirjidalji and Co.; 60 cwt. rapeseed, 60 cwt. mustardseeds, E. Dauner and Co.; 4,000 cwt. crushed bones, F. Ebrahim and Co. Ltd.

Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. "Oakenfels" for Hamburg:—62 cwt. dry casings, Ad. Meyer; 300 cwt. caoscein, Amin and Sons; 1,000 cwt. myrabollma, G. Mawjee and Co.; 6 bags hair belting, Grindlay and Co. Ltd.; 110 bales raw cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 110 bales raw cotton, A. Kimjee and Co.

The Governor of Burma entertained on Tuesday, the members of the Legislative Council, to Tea at Government House.—A.P.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, Feb. 14.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Shade Brokers Bunder Road, Karachi.

Since our last report the business in Railway Shares was done on a limited scale and there is nothing to report.

In electrics there was better business in Hyderabad Electrics at higher prices. The Karachi Electrics are keenly sought for: the prices are steady.

Name of the company	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	100/0/0	152/0/0
Sind Lighterage	150/0/0	130/0/0
Larkana Jacobabad	100/0/0	82/0/0
Upper Sinds	100/0/0	76/0/0
Electrics.		
Karachi Electrics	100/0/0	96/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100/0/0	99/0/0
Debentures.		
6 p c Karachi Port Trust	100/0/0/	112/1 2/0
Flour Mills.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80/0/0	115/0/0
India Flour Mills	60/0/0	110/0/0
Century Flour Mills	100/0/0	100/0/0

DEPRESSION DISAPPEARS.

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The depression over the South Punjab has disappeared after causing nearly general rain or snow on the Kumaon Hills, and local precipitation in Kashmir and on the Punjab Hills with a few falls in the United provinces (West) and along the Frontier.

Numerous dust-storms are reported from Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputanna. The conditions are again slightly unsettled over the head of the Bay, and rain has fallen locally in Assam, South Bengal and Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Simla, Dharampur and Sonamarg half inch each Myitkyina and Maymyo quarter; Silchar four; Barisal, Berhamporg. Rooke, Mukecswar, Mussorie, Chakrata and Chaman quarter.

The temperature is above normal from Central India to South Bengal and along the Madras coast.

Forecast:—Increase in Burma and South Bengal.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Feb. 16

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	"	0 11 0
Century	"	0 10 9
Jacob	"	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 10 9
Elphinstone	"	0 10 9
Apollo	"	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahol)		0 15 6
Phoenix	"	0 15 6
Fabaney (Phoolmals)	"	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 6
David Mill	"	1 0 5
Apollo	"	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	"	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 9
Apollo Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 6
Sakuntala	"	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 9
Globe	"	0 14 6
Rachael	"	0 14 3
Pethi	"	0 14 6
Maher	"	0 14 6
SHEAD:—		
Spring	"	0 14 6
Textile	"	0 14 0
Century	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 14 0
SHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
SHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	0 15 6
1386 Tata	"	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	"	10 10 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 6 0
Hindustan	"	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	"	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	"	2 4 0
Apollo David	"	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 1
Great	"	1 0 6
Phoenix	"	1 0 1
Kohinoor	"	1 0 1
Tata	"	1 0 1
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	"	0 14 6
Mahol		0 14 6

At Wednesday's meeting of the B. & C. Legislative Council, assent was given to a number of demands for excess grants for last year.—A.P.

FRACAS IN INDORE

APPLICATION OF SEC. 144 C. P. C.

INDORE, Feb. 17.

As a sequel to the communal fracas that occurred here the other day, in which five were killed outright and nineteen injured, four of them seriously, the District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code forbidding the carrying of gun, sword, pistol or lathi. Assemblage of five or more than five persons has been disallowed.

The police have confiscated a number of lathis.

The situation is now calm, and a deputation will wait upon the Prime Minister of the State, Rai Bahadur Bapna to request him to take strong action to avoid recurrence of the same.—Free Press.

THICK FOG IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

AIR AND SEA TRAFFIC SUSPENDED..

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The fog which has now beset the English Channel for five successive days was so bad at noon to-day that all mail and passenger services between England and the Continent were suspended. This is said to be the first time for 50 years that fog has obtained so complete hold of the Channel which is enshrouded from coast to coast. Ships not venturing to move are anchored all over the Channel. Air Traffic is likewise suspended.

The King and Queen of the Belgians had intended to fly from London back to Brussels to-day, but they have been unable to make the journey either by air or sea and will remain until to-morrow.—B. O. W.

MR. T. V. K. NAIDU IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. T. V. K. Naidu, Secretary, S. I. Railway Employees' Central Association, accompanied by Mr. P. Vaithinatha Iyer, arrived in Bombay yesterday night on their way to Delhi to attend the fourth annual convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. During his sojourn at Delhi he will interview the Legislators to press on the S. I. Railway administration to abolish the starting salary of Rs. 20-8-0 and to start Rs. 35 like Government and to do away the prevailing insecurity of service. Mr. Naidu leaves to-night by the Peshawar Express.—Free Press

MUSLIMS AND GOVERNMENT PLEADERS.

At a meeting of the Young Muslim Association of Ankleshwar the following resolution was passed:—

The resolution passed by the Bombay Government, which gave the Mahomedans a right to secure proportionate posts in the Government Departments, is now violated in many places. Hence the rights of the Mahomedans are overruled. It seems that there is not a single Mahomedan serving as a Government Pleader in the whole of the Bombay Presidency save the province of Sindh. At present there is a vacancy for the post of a Government Pleader in Nadiad and hence this Association requests the Government to appoint a Mahomedan on that post.

The Association also passed a resolution protesting against the article written against Islam and the Muslims in a book named "Dharma Bhrasto nu Shudhi Karan" which is published by Thakoor Narayan Visanji" and it further requested the Government "to stop the publishing of such books as may arouse excitement amongst different communities."

By another resolution it protested against "articles written against Islam and Mahomedans in a monthly review named "Hindu Dharma Patrika" and requested "His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda to put a check on the said review so that it may abstain from writing such exciting articles"

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY TRAIN.

An unknown Hindu aged about 40 years was found lying dead about half a mile away from the Masjid Road Station on Wednesday morning. The body was lying on the up-line. The head which was cut off was lying a few paces away. The driver and guard of an up-train informed the Masjid Road Station authorities. The police thereupon repaired to the scene and on searching the pockets of the deceased apparels Rs. 2-2 were found.

At an inquest touching the death, the Station Master of the Masjid Road Station, in his evidence said that there were walls on both the sides of the Railway track where the deceased was lying and unless one jumped over the walls, one could not get on the lines.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by the deceased's having been run over by a railway train. The jury could not say whether it was accidental or suicidal.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL DRONWING

An unknown Hindu youth was found lying dead behind the Mahalaxmi Temple on Wednesday evening. The police were informed by a fisherman who found the dead body on the beach and the body was removed to the morgue. Inquiries were made to trace the relations of the deceased but to no result.

At an inquest held on Thursday, the Corner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

DIFFICULTIES OF CONTINENTAL STEEL IMPORTERS.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON MR. JINNA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

In the course of the debate on the Steel Bill on Monday one of the arguments used against the official scheme was that the enhanced duty on Continental steel would make black plates and sheets more costly for the manufacturers of small articles of steel and make it difficult for them to compete with the Continental manufacturers.

In this connection a deputation of representatives of manufacturers of small articles of steel have been waiting on the members of the Assembly and representing their case. It is understood they waited on Mr. Jinnah also, especially as he was a supporter of the official scheme. It is understood Mr. Jinnah pointed out to them they would have effectively served their cause if they had made representations to the Tariff Board in time. The deputationists pleaded that they were not well organised to have taken that opportunity. It is stated that Mr. Jinnah next assured the deputationists that he would press Government for an assurance on the floor of the House that if, on suitable enquiry, by Government, a case is made out that there is hardship on small industries, they would consider the question of allowing rebates on imports for small industries.

In this connection it is pointed out that the percentage of black sheets and black plates to the total import of those class of steels in respect of which defferential duties are proposed, is estimated at over 360 thousand tons and not over 270 thousand tons, as once stated. British import is 87,000 tons, as stated before and Continental import about 276 thousand tons instead of about 19,000 tons as stated before. The total import of black sheets and plates is stated to be over 77,000 tons which is one-fifth of the imports of four classes of steels that are to bear differential duties. The total import of foreign steel including British is 50,000 tons and the percentage of classes of steel in respect of which preferential duties are imposed is about 30 per cent.—Free Press.

ABSENTEE MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRAKASAM ON MR. JINNAH'S SUPPORT TO GOVT.

NEW DELHI. Feb. 17.

Mr. T. Prakasam, member of the Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, interviewed, in regard to the defeat of the Party on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to recommit the Steel Bill said: :

"The defeat sustained by the Congress and the Nationalist parties is primarily due to the support given by Mr. Jinnah and his following to Government, and secondly due to the absence of many Congress members of Bihar and Bengal from Delhi. According to report some members specially come from distant parts of the country for voting with Government. There was vigorous canvassing by Government whips. If the absentee members would have turned up by Friday morning, there was every chance of popular view point prevailing in the final stages of the Bill. The defeat on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion was by a narrow margin of eleven votes, while the absentees on the popular side were certainly more than eleven. The main amendments on the Bill have yet to be decided. As the Budget and the Currency legislation are also coming up, I trust all absentee members will reach Delhi immediately and stick to their seats till the end of the session."—Free Press.

GANDHI KHADI FUND.

MR. ACHARIAR'S APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Members belonging to all parties, including the three Ministers and leaders of the Justice Party and leading merchants of the Presidency have liberally subscribed to the Gandhi Khadi Fund.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in the course of a communication to the Press, draws attention to the fact that the object of collection to this fund has appealed to men of all shades of opinion and says the All-India Spinners Association is an organisation unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, and, therefore, any citizen whether he is Congressman or Liberal or of any other school of politics or even Government servant might join it or help it with donations. The sole object of the Association is the development of hand spinning as a rural cottage industry.—A. P.

TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS SERVICE.

FURTHER EXTENSION

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The Postmaster-General states that the number of telephone calls made on the trans-Atlantic wireless service, since its inauguration on January 7th is 338. Forty per cent were outgoing from England. The Postmaster-General announces that to-morrow the service will become available to and from American States of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. These states with others already admitted to the service constitute the second American Zone. On Thursday next, the service will be further extended to the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Lousiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida which are in the third American Zone. B. O. W.

ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS IN SOUTH.

MISSING LINK OF A DYNASTY FOUND

MADRAS, February 15.

Recent excavation by the Archaeological Department in the Kistna and Guntur districts have resulted in notable discoveries which are expected to throw much light on the dynasty which existed in India at the beginning of the Christian era and on contemporary civilisation in Nagarajunikonda and Ramireddipalli. Several Buddhist remains such as stupas monasteries and temples as well as a number of reliefs showing scenes from the Buddha's life and some inscriptions of about the second century A. D. have been discovered. These reliefs are stated to resemble for the most part those found in Amaravathi Brahmi, inscriptions. Nearly twenty inscriptions have been discovered and the epigraphist to the Government of India is of opinion that this will enable the Department to compile the connected history of the Ikhakus dynasty.—A. P.

PROF. EDGARTON ON SANSKRIT LEARNING.

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

Speaking at an entertainment given by the Sanskrit Association of the Presidency College, Professor Edgarton of the Yale University said that it was a matter for regret that India's great reputation for Sanskrit learning had disappeared. He urged that the ancient and great classical literature should be revived, and emphasised that Eastern and Western scholars should co-operate for the development of higher studies in Sanskrit. There was only one institution where such co-operation existed, and that was Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan.—A.P.

MADRAS CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

At the meeting of the Madras Corporation held yesterday, a Councillor moved that the Corporation should undertake to supply the newspapers published in the city, its own report of the proceedings of its general and special meetings, and that a committee should be constituted to make the necessary rules and appoint the necessary staff.

The motion was opposed by some members who said that the proposal, if carried out, would interfere with the rights of newspapers, and would put the Corporation to unnecessary expenditure.

The resolution was withdrawn.—A.P.

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MISHAP TO BRITISH MOTORISTS?

NOT RETURNED FROM SINAI DSERTE JOURNEY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A mishap in the Sinai Desert is supposed to have been the fate of two British motorists—Mr. Charles Oliver and Captain Malins—who started on a world tour on 27th November on a Temple motor-cycle combinations with a kinema apparatus. They left Suez on 7th February and thenceforth nothing was heard. They were expected to arrive at Jerusalem a few days later, while by now they should have reached Baghdad. Mr. Oliver was a Navigator of R33 when she broke adrift from Pulham during the gale in 1925 and he skilfully brought back the airship after eight days at the mercy of the gale.

Capt. Malins accompanied Blake and Macmillan in their attempt to fly round the world in 1923, and was rescued in the Bay of Bengal where after a forced descent their machine floated for several days.—Reuter's Special.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR PATUAKHALI

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 16.

A fourth batch of volunteers, consisting of three, left Jubbulpore yesterday for Patuakhali. This brings the quota of Jubbulpore supplied so far to seventeen, out of which seven have been arrested for offering Satyagraha.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of February 3 due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meets, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Gokhale Anniversary observance, Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas presiding.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Morea" at Aden.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Ladies Day, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 20.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Baby Show, Lady Wilson distributes prizes.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 18th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

WILSON COLLEGE.

The Principal and Staff of Wilson College will be At Home to Past Students on Saturday, the 19th instant at 5-30 p.m. An invitation is extended to all graduates of the College to whom personal invitations have not been addressed.

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society will be held in History Class-room to-day (Friday), at 3-45 p.m. when Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a public lecture on:—"The right to life," under the presidency of Prof. R. P. Patwardhan.

"SELF-REALISATION."

Yogini Anand Leheri will give a public discourse in Gujerati on "Self-realisation" to-day (Friday), at Cowasji Jhangir Hall, at 6 p.m.

PERFORMANCE IN AID OF HOSPITAL.

A theatrical performance, called "Raksha Bandhan" will be given by medical students in aid of "Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund" to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Baliwalla's Grand Theatre.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attacks 2 (imported from Bengal) death nil; Plague attacks nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 84; Total mortality this day last year was 81.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERTS.

A Wireless Concert of English and Indian Music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday), the 18th instant from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Malabar Hill Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Saturday, the 19th February, 1927, at 6 p.w. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "My tour experiences of Manila (Philippines) and Singapore." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

DELAYS IN MAILS.

Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., the Agents of the P. and O. S. N. Company advise us that they have been informed by cable from London that owing to a dense fog all shipping is held up. The s.s. "Mooltan" scheduled to sail from London on Friday, the 11th instant and from Marseilles on the 18th idem is still held up in London but it is hoped that it will be possible to despatch her to-day. Consequent upon the "Mooltan" being held on the "Razak" will not be available to take the homeward sailing of the 5th March, and the "Haldera" from Australia is being brought up to Bombay to take Homeward Mail's and passengers on that date.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' PROTEST.

The following resolution has been passed at a public meeting of the Depressed Classes held under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Waghmare, held at Love Lane, Mazagaon:—

That this public meeting of the depressed classes strongly protest against the nomination of Dr. Purshottam Govind Solunki, in as much as that he is an Indian Christian and as such is not the proper person to represent us. Further this meeting highly appreciate the services rendered by Mr. R. S. Nekaljay on behalf of the Depressed Classes to which he belongs and whom he represented in the last council where he did much good not only to the Depressed Classes but to the Public in general, as will be borne out by facts. This meeting regrets that the claim of Mr. R. S. Nekhaljay for one of the two seats for the Depressed Classes in the present Council should have been overlooked by the Government, especially in view of his good work in the last Council, and a man belonging to a different community whose interests are specially watched for by one of their representatives, should be nominated to watch the interests of the Depressed Classes.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Symphony Orchestra Concert on Thursday the 17th February.

HIGH COURT.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL.

COSTS OF BANK AMALGAMATION CASE

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Blackwell on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the decision of Mr. Justice Kemp rejecting his application in respect of the costs awarded against him in the Bank Amalgamation case.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while the Advocate General represented the respondents, the Tata Industrial and Central Banks.

The costs related to the suit filed by Mr. Shamdasani to set aside the amalgamation of the two banks, which was dismissed by Mr. Justice Pratt in 1913 whose judgment was upheld in appeal. The attorneys of the two banks, Messrs Little and Co., and Messrs. Payne and Co., respectively were allowed by the Taxing Master of the High Court their separate bills of costs which included Rs. 3,000 as fees for "Instructions for brief," in spite of the appellant's objections under High Court Rule 529. The latter then filed a review application under Rule 531, which having been decided against him by Mr. Justice Kemp, was taken to the Appeal Court consisting of Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Koyaji who remitted the bills back to the taxing master with directions to take evidence as regards the "actual work" done by the respondents' attorneys. The bills were accordingly revised by the taxing master, but Mr. Shamdasani again challenged it before Mr. Justice Kemp who rejected his review application. Against this, he filled the present appeal.

Mr. Shamdasani who spoke with his usual eloquence and dramatic doclamation, submitted that the Appeal Court in sending the bills back to the Taxing master had narrowed down the scope of the review to the taking of evidence as regards the actual work done by the attorneys in respect of the particulars mentioned in "Instructions for Brief." Mr. Justice Kemp had, therefore, erred in not confining his judgment to the appreciation of the relevant evidence on this point, and had wrongly gone into the questions of the issues at stake and the consequences to the two Banks in case the plaintiff had succeeded. He had wrongly held that the amount of Rs. 3000 was reasonable, though the Appeal Court had declared it grossly excessive. The appellant also complained that the Taxing Master had not taken evidence in respect of the bills of Messrs Little and Co., in breach of the Appeal Court's express directions. Mr. Shamdasani submitted that his fight was not to save his own money, but to protect the litigating public from the solicitors.

The Advocate General, replying to the points raised by Mr. Shamdasani, maintained that the Taxing Master's powers were discretionary in respect of these bills.

In reply to Mr. Justice Blackwell's question as to why the charges for the different items were not separately shown, counsel said that a lump sum was fixed for "Instructions for Brief", and that was the practice usually followed.

ROUGH AND READY ESTIMATE

His Lordship remarked that that was the real grievance. The Taxing Master had merely put a rough and ready estimate without taking evidence on the various particulars, though directions to that effect were issued by the Appeal Court.

The Chief Justice: You have to prove what work you have done.

The Advocate General said that if the Court wanted to send back the bills, he would not argue further on the point. He however, submitted that the whole work done should be taken into consideration in estimating the costs.

Further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

AN APPEAL FROM ADEN

LOWER COURT JUDGMENT SET ASIDE

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by one Hussain Abdulla of Aden against the decision of the Political Resident.

It was alleged that the appellant, when giving evidence as a witness in a case called the complainant a fool, or the son of a fool. His son who also gave evidence for the defence in the same trial, replied to a question put by the complainant. "Yes. I drink with your life." The appellant and his son were thereupon prosecuted together on the charge of insult to provoke a breach of the peace, and were sentenced to a fine of R25 by the First Class Magistrate of Aden. His appeal to the Resident of Aden having been rejected, he applied to the Bombay High Court for revision.

The appellant's application was based on the Advocate-General's certificate to the effect that that the Resident of Aden committed errors of law in rejecting the appeal.

The principal point was that the appellant's joint trial with his son was illegal under section 233 and 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as their alleged offences were not committed in the "same transaction."

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship held that the principle to be observed in joint trials was that there should be a community or identity of purpose to connect separate depositions in the same trial. It was laid down in "Emperor v. Kalia" (29, Bom. L.R. 168) that a joint trial for perjury was not illegal in view of there being a conspiracy and community of purpose between the accused. In the present case the circumstances did not establish any such identity of purpose between the appellant and his son. The incidents arose suddenly without any conspiracy or common purpose to do so. Although, no doubt, the appellant and his son took advantage of the occasion that arose to abuse the complainant and his wife, that hardly sufficed to bring the case within what had been held to constitute the "same transaction" under Section 239 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Their Lordships, therefore, were of opinion that though the alleged offences were committed in the course of the same trial, the joint trial was illegal in view of the above consideration. Nor did they think that the accused should be separately retried, because the incidents were of a trivial nature, and the accused had been sufficiently punished for their improper conduct by the present proceedings.

The convictions and sentence passed by the lower court were, therefore, set aside.

CAMA PLEADS GUILTY.

DEVELOPMENT IN BIG GANG CASE.

The Court of Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Bombay was crowded with a large number of Parsees men and women, who figured as complainants. The several cases of house breaking and theft lodged by the police against Kaikhusroo Cama, the "general" of the big gang who are being tried before the Court after an investigation lasting for about 2 months. The evidence appeared to show that Cama generally selected Parsee community residing at Wadia Street as his victims taking advantage of their absence on occasions of public holiday and amusements, visited the several houses, and being attired like a Parsee his presence was never challenged. On their return home, the Parsee residents were astonished to find that their houses had been broken open and jewellery, ornaments and wearing apparel abstracted.

The accused Cama charged by the Court on several charges of house breaking and theft pleaded guilty and stated that after his arrest, he had made a clean breast of everything. Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D. corroborated the statement of the accused and stated that the accused had rendered every assistance to the police and was instrumental in recovering property to the tune of half a lakh. Mr. Dyer averred that Government bonds to the value of Rs. 35,400 belonging to Mr. Jussawalla, an attorney of the Bombay High Court, were found in the house of the accused in a box hidden behind a photograph.

Asked by the Court as to the fate of the Mysore bonds which were still unrecovered, Cama stated that on April 10th 1925 he with two other members of the gang broke open a house at Lamington Road, belonging Mr. Jussawalla and took away clothes, shares and bonds. The gang destroyed the shares and one bond, to the value of Rs. 5,000 which is consequently missing. Further evidence is led.

BOMBAY JOCKEY MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

Cycling along the Lamington Road towards the northern part of the city, Jockey Meherjee the Parsee light-weight jockey who rides for the Kolhapur stables met with an accident which resulted in his suffering injuries and necessitating his removal to hospital. Near the precious Cinema, a Hindu boy Ramchandra dashed across the road and Mr. Meherjee who was on a motor bicycle, put the brakes with such a sudden jerk that he was pitch-forked clean out of his seat. The child also sustained injuries. Meherji was removed to hospital and found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He has been detained in hospital.

"SAK" RECEIVES MESSAGES OF GREETINGS.

PIMLICO WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala M.P., has received many more messages of greetings to the workers of India from Great Britain. Mr. E. Lloyd, Secretary of Cumbach Ward Committee writes:

"Dear Comrade,—I am instructed to write this note to you conveying the fraternal greetings of the workers of this locality to the workers of India and wishing them every success in the fight for emancipation."

PIMLICO WORKERS' MESSAGE.

The Transport and General Workers' Union has forwarded to Mr. Saklatwala a resolution unanimously passed by the Pimlico branch. The resolutions read:

"That we the members of the Pimlico Branch Transport and general Workers' Union (Club Trade Section) do send fraternal greetings to Comrade Saklatwala and our Indian fellow-workers. We recognise that the working class movement in India has a terrible struggle against British Imperialism. Our sympathy goes out to our oppressed comrades, and we assure them of our wholehearted support in whatever action they may take to throw off the oppressors. Our advice is: Educate. Become class conscious, so that once and for all the International working class movement will overthrow the Capitalist system and reorganise society into a Co-operatice Commonwealth."—Free Press.

over the opening meeting for the year, of the Lahore Branch of the Indian Chemical Society, to be held on the 24th February. Dr. Dunnicliffe will deliver an address on the "History of Chemistry in the Punjab".—A. P.

TENNIS.

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEYER BEATS KAMRUDDIN.

The Western India Tournament continues to attract large crowds and on Thursday, the stands were well filled as usual. His Excellency was present and there was also a large following of Japanese ladies who are amongst the keenest of tennis enthusiasts. Kittagawa had a very struggle in eliminating Jawad, the match going to three sets. The latter by consistent play carried the first set, but hereafter Kittagawa settled down to a length and scored with his characteristic hard hits. He equalised by taking an advantage set and the deciding set also went to him. Kamruddin fully extended Meyer and this match also was decided in the third set. The opening set was fairly even and the Calcutta player won by 6-4. But Kamruddin rallied strongly to take the next set easily. Meyer double-faulting on numerous occasions. The latter, however, displayed brilliant form in the deciding and completely twined the tables. The mixed doubles fixture between Mrs. Wright and Pitt and Mrs. Row and Kamruddin provided an interesting match in which the ladies did their full share of the work. Mrs. Wright hit with power and accuracy and this combined with her excellent length gave Pitt ample opportunity to kill weak returns which he did in decisive manner. Pitt especially shone near the net where his volleyngi and smashing were faultless. In the opening set each player won the service game until Pitt led at 4-3, the next two games giving him the set. Mrs. Row and Kamruddin began the second set well by leading at 3-1. Mrs. Wright and the partner, however, settled down to win five consentive games, the set and the match. The winning pair are a strong combination and their chances in this event seem to be exceedingly rosy.

THE RESULT.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Raja Iyer beat Lucase, 6-2, 6-3.
Rettagawa beat Jawad, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.
Meyer beat Kamruddin, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.
J. C. Suntook beat Venkata Rao, 6-1, 6-4.
Rangaswamy beat Harvey, 6-3, 6-3.
Fox beat Warner, 6-4, 6-1.
Tomonaga beat Bishan Lal, 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Tomonage and Take beat Mars and Shaw, 6-2, 6-1.
Khardekar and Bhagwat beat Lucas and Kreke, 6-2, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Wright and Pitt beat Mrs. Row and Kamruddin, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss De Joss and A. C. Pereira beat Mrs. Scott and Woods, 6-1, 6-4.
R. D. England and Mrs. Hughes beat Mrs. Portlock and Wadia, 6-2, 6-2.
Lady Tata and Meyer beat Jeejeebhoy and Anor, 6-1, 6-0.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Covell beat Miss Strangman, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. Turner beat Mrs. Harding, 6-4, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

QUEEN'S ROAD: 4 P.M.

Court No. 1.—Miller vs. Brough, followed by Naoroji and Miss Strangman vs. Major and Mrs. Chesrey, followed by Miller and Needham vs. Bishenlal and Chunilal.

Court No. 2.—Hadi vs. Khatau, followed by Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Portlock vs. Mrs. Loans and Mrs. Covell, followed by Suvarna and Rangaswamy vs. Seaven and Khatau.

Court No. 3 and 4.—Bhagwat vs. Harvey or Rangaswawy, followed by Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Wright vs. Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhan.

Court No. 5.—Freke vs. Chunilal, followed by Miss Wallis vs. Miss Stebbing.

Court No. 6.—Mundakar vs. Tomonaga or Bishenlal, followed by Mrs. Roberts vs. Mrs. Hunt

To play on first available court:—Khandekar vs. Tata; Pouvalla and Mrs. Nowroji vs. Hopkins and Mrs. Turner, and Gollerkerri vs. Raja Iyer.

INDIAN SECURITIES AMENDMENT BILL.

CALCUTTA I. C. C'S OBJECTIONS

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi, says:

The Committee do not favour the innovation proposed in Clause 3 of the Indian Securities Amendment Bill by which the Government would be discharged from all liability in respect of a Government Security after the lapse of six years from the due date. It is feared that such a provision will impair the confidence of the people in Govt. Securities and will to that extent defeat the object of the Govt. in fostering the habit of investment among the people. It would probably often happen that holders either through ignorance or owing to the pendency of succession, title or partition proceedings in a Court of Law may not be able to demand their securities till they find it is too late under the provision of Clause 3 of the Bill. Such a position in regard to Government Promissory-notes is far from desirable and should, in the opinion of the Committee, be by all means avoided.

The Committee also do not approve of provision of sub-clause (5) of Clause 2, as it will have the effect of rendering a succession certificate obtained in a competent Court of Law, null and void.

CONVICTED OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

While he was loitering in a suspicious manner near the Victoria Docks, Mahomed Siddique, a labourer was arrested by Inspector Hawes of the Customs Depatment on Wednesday noon and on his person being searched, 119 tolas of opium worth Rs. 238 was found with him. He was arrested and was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday. The accused was convicted on a charge of possessing opium without license and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

BAN ON HELP FROM ABROAD.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The text of an important private member's bill introduced by Mr. Mitchell Banks in the House of Commons on 11th February is published. It prohibits any person or association from inviting, accepting or using, funds from abroad for the furtherance or maintenance of industrial disputes under the maximum penalty of a fine of a hundred sterling, or imprisonment for one year. The bill is strongly supported by Ministerialists and stands a good chance of passage.—Reuter's Special.

DEPRECIATION FUND FOR MATERNITY BENEFIT.

AMENDMENT TO STEEL BILL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Diwan Chamanlal has given notice of an amendment to the Steel Protection Bill to make the Indian Steel Industry provide for a depreciation fund to be used not only for the depreciation of the existing plant, but also for extending sickness and maternity benefits to workers getting below one hundred rupees per month.

Mr. G. D. Birla has given notice of an amendment to the currency bill for fixing the exchange ratio at one shilling four pence.—A. P.

THE CURRENCY BUNGLE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PROTEST

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Finance Dept., Government of India:—

"Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to record their emphatic protest against Government going back on their undertaking to issue 4 crores Emergency Currency at 6 per cent without any previous announcement of such change of policy which the Committee apprehend is mainly, if not solely, directed to support exchange at 18d. Committee submit such sudden change of policy very unsettling to money market and detrimental to trade and industry and urge Government State reasons for this departure and the policy they wish to pursue hereafter."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

In the share market, jutes were steady, in spite of a quiet hessian market thus indicating the confidence placed in this class of scrip both by operators and investors. In coals there is no change in the general aspect of things. The tone is continuing quiet. In cottons the speculative support which was manifes in the early part of the week seemed to have been withdrawn for the time being but later in the day some interest was revived. In teas notwithstanding the steady tone of the sales both locally and in London the tendency remains dull. In miscellaneous there was no important feature disclosed in this section in which a limited business was put through. Indian Iron and Steel however were popular. Government securities were steady at the lower levels reached.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent new loan 1960/70 80/2, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 107, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 106, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1457/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ord. 25/8, Dunbar ord. 212/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 618, Anglo Indian 411, Auckland 297, Bally ord. 252, Barnagore ord. 241/8, Birla ord. 11/12, Budge Budge ord. 556, Champdany 183, Caledonian 605, Cheviot 327, Clive 40/14, Craig 5/4, Dalhousie ord. 478, Delta ord. 616, Empire 59/4, Fort William 387, Gourepore ord. 730, Howrah 47/8, Hukumchand ord. 14/12, Kamarhatty 700, Kankarrah 548, Kelvin ord. 905, Lansdowne 318, Lothian 512, National 34/14, Northbrook 61/8, Orient 280, Presidency 9/12, Reliance 83, Union 655.

Coals:—Bhulanbararee 5/14, New Beerbhoom 22/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma, Finance and Mining 6/10, Indian Iron and Steel 10/6, British Ceylon Corporation 4, Midnapore Zemindary 133.

Teas:—Bishunath 32.—A. P.

TAXI-DRIVER DUPED.

O. S. Dyer, a taxi-driver, informed the Bhoiwada Police that at about half past ten on Sunday night his taxi was engaged by one Anthony Francis from the Poibowdi stand and the passenger on his way to Bori Bunder picked up four persons, who appeared to have been waiting for him. They got down from the taxi at Victoria Terminus, kept it waiting for some time and returned to drive back to Poibowdi, where the friends of Anthony Francis got down.

The original fare then ordered to be driven to a house at Suparibag Road, where he kept the taxi waiting outside while he went in "to see a friend."

The unsuspecting taxi driver waited for a time when he began to enquire about his passenger, who had meanwhile disappeared. He lodged a complaint at the police station and produced other taxi-drivers who had been similarly duped.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

While the terms of the settlement arrived at in South Africa by the Indian deputation are expected to be announced on Monday Sir Ebrahim Jaffer has given notice of the following resolution in the Council of State:—"This council recommends to the Governor General in Council that an official representative of the Government of India be appointed to reside in South Africa and that the Government of South Africa be invited to reciprocate by attaching an official representative in India".—A. P.

TATANAGAR, Feb. 17.

Sir T. R. Wynne, Managing Director of the B. N. Railway informed the Associated Press that the situation in Tatanagar was now normal and that the men had returned to work. He also stated that there was no trouble beyond Tatanagar. He added that the Railway authorities were fully prepared to close the workshops at Kharagpur for an indefinite period and that those of the strikers who failed to resume work by the 21st instant would be dismissed.—A. P.

RUGBY, Feb. 17.

Further increase in the coal output in Britain was recorded last week when the amount raised was the largest since the stoppage. It totalled over 5,267,000 tons. The number of wage-earners at the British mines now exceeds one million.—B. O. W.

RUGBY, Feb. 17.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in a written reply to the question concerning damage to British property in China says that there has been no official assessment yet. Each individual claimant has submitted his claim in the first instance to the nearest British consular officer by whom it has been investigated and transmitted to the legation where it has again been checked. The preliminary list of claims was filed with the Peking Foreign Office on May 13th 1926 but there will probably be many further items arising out of the recent attacks and disturbances to be added to this list which includes claims from missionary bodies, mercantile firms and private individuals.—B. O. W.

LATE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED

It was, indeed, a distinguished gathering before which His Highness Shja Bahadur, the young Maharajah of Gwalior unveiled the portrait of his illustrious father, Lieutenant-General Sir Madhorao Scindia, the late Maharajah of Gwalior, at the hall of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj Griha, on Thursday evening. Among others the following notable persons were present at the function. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Messrs. Jadhavarao, Asavale and Robinson, the tutor to the young Maharajah.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Ramchandrarao Bagwe welcomed the young Maharajah on behalf of the Institution. While requesting him to unveil the portrait, Mr. Bagwe briefly narrated the history of the uninterrupted progress of the K. M. D. Samaj Institution. Messrs. S. B. Kadam and A. S. Chavan joined with Mr. Bhagwe in welcoming the young Maharajah and eulogising the invaluable services rendered to the community by the late Maharajah of Gwalior.

ORGANISERS THANKED.

The young Maharajah was lustility ovated when he rose up to unveil his father's portrait. He thanked the Managing Committee for the honour they had done him and for the love they bore to his illustrios father. Proceeding towards the portrait the young Maharajah pulled the string of the veil and the imposing image of Sir Madhorao Scindia was exposed to the eyes of the spectators who had been eagerly watching the ceremony. The young Maharajah was then profusely garlanded. A cordial vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February 17.
Previous Closing Rate	13.99
To-day's Opening Rate	13.99
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	14.07
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL.

	February 17.
Previous Closing Rate	7.54
To-day's Opening Rate	7.51
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	7.57
Difference	+.03

Sewri Closing	280-8-0
Khandi	280-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 17.
Silver Ready	26-14-0
Difference	0-6-0 higher.
Silver Forward	26-11-0
Difference	0-6-0 higher.

Tone of market:—India bought.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1927.

THEIR ONLY REMEDY.

A general strike has been declared all over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and as the statement issued by Mr. Giri, the President of the B.-N. R., Indian Railway Union, at the beginning of the month when the patience of the employees of the Railway was becoming exhausted, abundantly indicates, they have been obliged to take this step as the only remedy available to them to ventilate their grievances. These grievances are as intense as they are numerous. If anywhere skilled and unskilled labour is sweated on the railways of the country it is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. An unskilled labourer gets there only Rs. 10|8 a month. As regards clerical labour the statement points out that "instances are not wanting where a clerk with fair academical qualifications has to start life on Rs. 24 and that about 70 per cent. of the clerks are not paid more than Rs. 60 after years of service." The employees complain that not only is their wages-schedule meagre but they have also no security of service and are subjected to harassment and ill-treatment. They sent up a deputation to the Agent on December 26, last. The deputation was entertained with honeyed words of sympathy and of assurance that their grievances would be looked into. They imagined that the foremost complaint, the complaint with which began the series of incidents which have now led to the general strike, would be attended to immediately. That complaint was that dismissals were taking place on the most trivial grounds, and that about 87 employees, some of whom had put in more than 20 years' service, were suddenly reduced in pay while 30 Chowkidars were summarily dismissed.

The men waited patiently. At last through their Union they requested the Agent to tell them when he would be pleased to inquire into their complaints. This was on January 9. A month elapsed and the men, particularly of the Kharagpur-Calcutta section, finding that the "assaults on the lower subordinate staff were becoming frequent," and noticing with despair that the Agent had issued a notice couched in provocative language denying the existence of their grievances, at last struck work. How did the Railway authorities meet the situation? When a crowd of strikers collected at Kharagpur station, they utilised the Auxiliary Force to overawe them and a scuffle ensued. The District Magistrate was only too ready to help the Railway authorities and did not hesitate to bring Section 144 in operation, an action which was certainly most unjustifiable in the circumstances. In spite of the representations of Mr. Giri he has refused to withdraw the Auxiliary Force largely composed of the Railway officers to protect "law and order" and to cancel the order under Section 144, thus depriving the men of their right of having public meetings when their leaders can address them and urge upon them to continue to fight on trade union principles and in a thoroughly non-violent manner. What exactly happened on Friday last at Kharagpur station when the strikers were shot down ought to be the subject of the closest official inquiry. Officialdom in Kharagpur has already indicated by its conduct that it is on the side of the Railway authorities and against the strikers and this reprehensible partiality should have been thoroughly exposed in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Chaman Lal's insisting on forcing a debate on the question by moving an adjournment motion. We regret that he changed his mind about moving it. The manner in which the official benches treated the news about the "bayonetting" at Kharagpur should have opened the eyes of the friends of Indian Labour in the Assembly how partial is the attitude of officialdom in any dispute between the employes and the employed.

The Agent of the B.-N. Railway has closed the workshops as he thinks it "best for all parties" to have them shut up "for a time." His summary of events at Kharagpur station is denounced by the Labour Union as false and misleading. His propagandist placards "No work, no pay, no use striking" are having no influence on the strikers. They are determined to fight to the bitter end and in this thoroughly constitutional struggle of theirs organised Labour all over the country will, we are sure, give them support, financial and otherwise, and public opinion will realise the justice of their cause and denounce the slave-driving conditions which exist on the B.-N. Railway. But the immediate duty of the public is to protest against the official attitude in regard to the strike, which will not allow the strikers even to assemble together in public meeting at Kharagpur, for the thoroughly lawful purpose of considering how they can unitedly oppose the cruel treatment meted out to them by their employers.

SOUND AND FURY.

On Wednesday the Legislative Assembly turned down Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment for recommitting the Steel Bill to the Select Committee, by a narrow majority of 61 against 50 votes. Though the Congress and the Nationalist parties are reported to have decided "to vote for Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's amendments embodying the minority scheme regarding the weighted average system in preference to those of Mr. Mehta favouring the duty-cum-bounty scheme" it is clear from the strength of the support accorded to Mr. Mehta's amendment that the members of these two parties were very much inclined to favour it. The real responsibility, therefore, for the failure of such an admirably reasoned case as Mr. Mehta made out in his minutes as well as in his speech in the Assembly, must rest on Mr. Jinnah whose unfortunate attitude created a division in his party. We are surprised to see Mr. Jinnah trying to support a clearly official case by means of arguments that have been aptly characterised by Mr. Joshi as so much sound and fury. The meticulous distinction that he sought to make out between British and Imperial Preference was transparently misleading and provoking. And Pandit Motilal Nehru felt naturally compelled to answer the challenge by declaring in the most uncompromising manner that "whatever the developments of the Bill, whatever the boon to the Tatas, I have absolutely no sympathy with the Bill." But Mr. Jinnah did not take long to be inveigled in the meshes of his own sophistry and practically gave up his whole case by indulging in a tirade against Continental steel. It is true that British steel is available at Rs. 129 a ton as against Rs. 111 of Continental steel. But it is nonsense to say that "the difference was due to fluctuations in exchange and severe dumping in India of Continental steel." The lower price of the latter is really to be attributed to the lower costs of production on the Continent and hence it is but natural that this steel should find increasing favour with the large mass of private consumers though Government continue to favour British steel. But evidently Mr. Jinnah has emerged from the Select Committee equipped with British spectacles and Imperialistic bias. No wonder then that he looked down upon Continental dumping with all the hostility and prejudice that only a Britisher intent on pushing his goods in preference to those of his competitors could evince, even though it has been conclusively shown that the enhanced duty on Continental steel will only rob Rs. 40 lakhs from the consumers without benefitting the Tata's concern at all. The leader of the Independent Party —which has justified its pompous name on this critical occasion—further weakened his position by admitting that ninety per cent. of the Continental steel that was imported into India was now standard steel. For in that case it did not in any way compete with Indian steel which did not require any protection against its inroads. The plain fact is that under the cover of protecting the Indian industry, Continental steel is sought to be penalised merely in the interests of British steel manufacturers who are unable to compete with it on equal terms and Mr. Jinnah has merely though unwittingly served as a tool in their hands and seriously injured the interests of the Indian consumers by turning the balance against the popular parties at a critical stage in the discussion of the Steel Bill. The last stage of the Bill will evidently be reached to-day. But as Mr. Jinnah has irretrievably pledged his support to the official side, we are doubtful about the fate of the amendment that will be moved by Mr. Chetty even though it will be backed by the combined strength of Congressmen and Nationalists. We will not however, anticipate but await the final result.

DR. PARANJPYE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

The abolition of India Council has been one of the main items of the National Demand and no public body has more persistently urged this reform than the National Liberal Federation and yet it is a sad irony that prominent Liberals have, one after another, willingly consented to prop up that effete body by agreeing to become its members. Among the latest recruits is Dr. Paranjpye. Dr. Paranjpye has elected to give up his ministerial career for a place in the sleepy hollow of the India Council in the fond hope that he will be able to make his influence felt in the impending re-shaping of the Constitution. But no-one, who knows anything about the working of the India Council, has any illusion about the influence which Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council are allowed to exercise in the determination of the Indian policy of the British Government. The importance which Lord Birkenhead, for instance, attaches to the Indian viewpoint in this matter may be measured by the fact that he has allowed several months to pass before filling up the vacancy caused by Mr. Samarth's death. We, however, wish success to Dr. Paranjpye and trust that he will be able to realise his expectation of being allowed to be of real service to his country. Uncharitable critics of Dr. Paranjpye will attribute his acceptance of the new appointment to a desire to be free from the responsibility of carrying out an unpopular policy in regard to Prohibition and to the disappointment at not having been allotted the education portfolio. His translation to London will revive the scramble for the Ministership. Mr. G. B. Pradhan will, in all likelihood, succeed him and if His Excellency the Governor makes up his mind finally to-day his withdrawal from the presidential contest will lend no little piquant interest to that event.

BIKANER'S IDEAL.

FINE WORDS BUT POOR DEEDS.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR)

Lord Irwin in addition to his polite admonition about the self-complacent attitude of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner pointedly drew attention during his recent visit to the State to the great ideal which His Highness had placed before himself thirty years before. His Highness had stated: "It is my most earnest wish that I should prove myself worthy of the position in which I have been placed. I want not only to be the ruler of my people, but their friend and their best friend too." The implication of this reference is too obvious to need any mention. Can His Highness beyond reiterating his loyalty and the past services of his fore-fathers render any satisfactory account of his stewardship during these 30 years? The Maharajah poses as the foremost of his exalted order. But he has not even the courage to publish the annual administration report of his State for the information of the general public as Baroda and some few other important States are doing. No doubt, he must be sending his report to the Agent to the Governor-General. But it is a fact that such reports or the proceedings of his so-called representative assembly are not available to outsiders to form a correct estimate of the standard of administrative efficiency which prevails in the Bikaner State.

JUST A FEW QUESTIONS.

We shall be extremely glad to revise our opinions if His Highness enlightens the general public about his achievements by facts and figures. Has education been made free and compulsory in the State? Are facilities for highers education for boys and girls provided for the subjects of the State? What is the ratio of educational expenditure to the general income? Is the service manned by qualified sons of the soil or is it a close preserve for His Highness's family? What is the amount diverted by His Highness into his private purse? What amount is spent for parading loyalty and for shining with a blaze of decorations—the insignia of official favour? What proportion of his revenue is spent on nation building departments? How many agriculturists of his State are enjoying the benefits of the Satlaj Valley Irrigation which is now fertilising the State? What is the extent of agricultural indebtedness? What is the percentage of unencumbered holdings? What amount of profits realised from the Bikaner State Railway go to the amelioration of his subjects? What is the volume of the private hoards of money which His Highness has amassed? What is the extent of the development of local self-Government and representative institutions in his State? Does his Representative Assembly in any way compare with the obsolete Legislative Councils of Lord Landsdowne's time? Is there any liberty of speech, liberty of the Press and liberty of discussion under the enlightened rule of His Highness? Is there a single paper worth the name in his State? Is there any semblance of the rule of law as understood in constitutional history under the auspices of his Highness or is he proving himself a hardened autocrat?

HIS "GREAT ACHIEVEMENT."

His Highness was only able to testify to the continuance of friendly relations with the political officers as his great achievement. We know that he could not have been described as most enlightened and progressive otherwise. Instead of eulogising the benefits of Irrigation and Railways if he had quoted figures showing how much of the profits of undertakings had found their way into the pockets of his subjects he would undoubtedly have justified the great praise showered upon him by his mightily pleased hosts. It is superfluous for us to state that the title of 'enlightened ruler' can be justly claimed only by the Prince who can answer these questions to the satisfaction of all thinking people. Enlightenment measured by profuse expressions of loyalty in after-dinner speeches and by the past achievements of fore-fathers is hardly worthy of a constitutional monarch.

(To Be Continued.)

THE COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

A SCUFFLE WHICH WAS AVOIDABLE.

(BY CONSTITUTIONALIST.)

For the first time in the history of the "Reformed" Legislative Council of the Presidency, a competition takes place to-day for its Presidentship. It is a scuffle which could have been avoided and the healthy tradition that the President's election should be unopposed, which is happily gaining ground in the legislative life of this country could have been strengthened in the case of the Bombay Council if Sir Leslie Wilson had seen his way to nominate Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola again to the Council.

A FALSE ANALOGY.

There is an opinion very largely held in political circles in this country which see in the Indian legislative bodies the replicas of real parliamentary institutions that the Presidentship of the Legislative Council is like the Speakership of the House of Commons. Such a view seems to ignore the fact that the clearly expressed conditions laid down in the Government of India Act show that the analogy is false. The Speaker is elected by a wholly elective body. In India the legislatures composed both of elected and nominated members have to elect their President. The Act specifically states that a person so elected, even if he be elected unanimously must be approved by the Governor.

A POPULAR IDEA.

There is no doubt a great deal of force in the popular idea that the President of the Legislature should be elected from the group of the elected members of that body, the nominated members canvassing for the position being strongly suspect as "Government men." But in the case of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the mere fact that he had been nominated did not at all come in the way of his securing unanimous election to the Presidentship last time, the first occasion when under the Act it became open to election by the Council, and had the Governor, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the public seen his way to nominate him to a seat in the Legislature this time again, there is not a shadow of doubt that his re-election by a unanimous vote of that body could have been a certainty.

A LOSS TO THE CONSTITUENCY.

In the case of a candidate for the Presidentship who is an elected member of the Legislature and in whose case his constituency had no idea whatever that the candidate of their choice could have an idea of withdrawing from active representation of their interests for the sake of the Presidentship, his success certainly entails a great hardship on them. They are left without a representative in the Legislature. It is far better that a candidate at the general election who is desirous, if elected, to try for the Presidentship should declare at that time his intention to that effect. Then the electors know where they stand. The hardship to them would be considerably lessened if the absurd insistence on a residential qualification which limits the choice of seats of a candidate is done away with as in all other truly democratic countries. The Party which has several candidates in the field is enabled then to designate one with eyes on the Presidentship for a particular constituency where he has a chance of being returned unopposed. Their choice can then in conformity with the healthy and dignified convention on the subject have a chance of finding himself unopposed when the Presidential election takes place.

Random Jottings.

Those conversant with the ways of the railway police certainly did not get the shock of their lives when the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay the other day let a railway sub-inspector get it in the neck for studied insolence to a Magistrate. His Worship ordered the conduct of the offender to be reviewed by the I. G. of Police.

* * *

The manners and methods of the railway police require a good deal of scrutiny and revision. About a couple of months ago, we had an illustration of their slip-shod methods. In a running local-train when a fellow insisted on taking his seat in a woman's lap—her protest led to a scuffle between several persons in the same compartment—our railway worthies arrested the whole lot, including the aggrieved woman, and charged them for disorderly behaviour—so, for defending her modesty, a woman is held to be disorderly!—that's how the railway folk interpret the law. Luckily the woman got off, and the mischief-maker was fined Rs. 10 by the Magistrate. The proper charge against the man should have been under the Penal Code for insulting a woman's modesty.

* * *

Folk staying down Byculla way near the Rani Bagh are growing increasingly apprehensive about security to life and property. Nightfall brings "budmashes" prowling about in the dark shadows along the Victoria Cross Lane. Some nights back, a crowd of these fellows burst into an Irani shop in Alexandra Terrace and ran amok—breaking panes, crockery and any thing they could lay their hands upon. The Insurance Companies decline to insure properties in that part of Byculla, on account of burglaries being the order of the day—or rather, of the night.

* * *

Curiously enough, a police cabin fallen into disuse, near the Albion Buildings on the Victoria Cross Lane, is the club of all these undesirable aliens!

* * *

Whether a bachelor deteriorates faster than a man in the toils of Hymen, that is to say, in plain English, a married man, is a question for the psychologist or the pathologist but not for a legislator. So it is not surprising that our legislators took sides on the question according to their personal tastes and fancies. I remember reading somewhere that "a young man married is a young man marred"—so, if the proverb contains any truth, young bachelors are more dependable than the young married.

* * *

I can tell off a number of distinguished bachelors of our times who have made history—Kitchener, Earl Balfour, Justice Mc Cardie who prides on calling himself B.B.J. (Britain's Bachelor Judge). So there is much to be said on both sides.

Rambler.

Notes of the Day.

Disarmament in Practice.

Every body at the League Council table at Geneva is anxious for peace and assures his colleagues that the country he represents would like nothing better than rapid and progressive reduction of armaments leading to complete universal disarmament. But then in this good work which the League must carry out, there must be no poaching. It is all very well for President Coolidge to declare his belief in pacificism in his messages to Congress, but when he makes the definite suggestion that a separate agreement should be entered into by the Powers on the lines of his specific proposals for reduction in armaments, the man must be put in his proper place. Does he know that the League has been busy with this particular job and, according to the reply of the French Cabinet to Coolidge, "is now approaching a practical decision"? So France refuses to co-operate with America, Britain agrees with France, but does not say so bluntly. Saying things bluntly is not Britain's way. Japan indicates what she wants to say by the significant declaration of her Minister of Marine that her naval strength is at present at a minimum. To Italy, of course, the Coolidge idea is ridiculous. That is how disarmament works out in practice!

Where Do They Go?

Armament firms in European countries have been latterly very busy. "Truth" referred some time ago to their activity in England and to the large orders they secured from abroad. Are some of the orders from China? Of course, not! Britain will never allow such a thing. It is contrary to an International Agreement which Britain scrupulously respects! Sir Austen Chamberlain lamented the fact in the House of Commons that the "China Arms Embargo Agreement of 1919" was being variously interpreted by the Powers party to it, and he indicated how ineffective it was by his allusion to the other unpleasant fact that there were Powers who were not party to it. The tenor of his reply indicates that while Britain is angelic in her conduct and faithfully adheres to the Agreement, the other Powers do not. But on the Continent they do not believe in this angelic innocence.

The Adventure.

In regard to the British "adventure" in China in which the Government of India have participated against the pronounced wishes of people of this country it is curious how very little information they have, information at least of a nature which they think is permissible for the children of the soil to know. When Mr. Chamanlal asked whether Australia had decided to boycott the British "adventure" in China, Government had no information. When he inquired whether they were aware that no Indian life or property was lost in China, they had no information. They may choose to assume ignorance of the inconvenient fact that the Australian Government have been more sensible than they themselves and have refused to participate in the latest exhibition of the mailed fist at the behest of British Capitalism, but it shows a callous indifference on their part to the anxiety of a people, whose "trustees" they are fond of declaring themselves to be, to profess unconcern about any news relating to Indian life and property in China. Mr. Chamanlal must ask them again when they propose to say that they have some information about Indians there.

A Fair Chance.

Lt. Col. Jackson, the Governor-Designate of Bengal, has a noble aim in view when he comes to Calcutta to preside over the political destinies of a Province specially marked out for repression during the Lytton regime. At a reception by the Anglo-Indian Association given to him in the House of Commons he said that his aim in Bengal would be to get the people to give him a fair chance. He can be assured of that as every administrator who wants to play the game by the people has reason to be. It is not the people of Bengal or of any other portion of India who are unwilling to give fair chances, it is officialdom which always tries to obtain every unfair chance over the people, making use of its autocratic power and its position of irresponsibility. We note the gallant gentleman has been made aware of the fact that under the Instruments of Instruction minorities ought to be a Governor's special care. The Anglo-Indian community is assured by him that he recognises that it asks for only "just and fair treatment." Let him not forget that the whole of Bengal expects it from him.

An Urgent Need.

In his replies to addresses of welcome from local self-governing bodies Mahatma Gandhi never omits to mention how urgent is the need for India to see that her sanitary conscience becomes thoroughly awake. The improvement in sanitation in our towns and villages is a subject which is far too often neglected by local bodies and no attempts are made of a really practical nature to educate the public in regard to the danger of continuing to live in an insanitary manner, and clinging to unhygienic customs out of a sense of false conservatism. Gandhiji's attention to the subject of insistence upon a greater regard for sanitation amongst his countrymen was forcibly drawn during his residence in Natal by the charge levelled against the Indians there that they were as a community willing to live in slovenly and dirty surroundings. He promptly set out to better this condition and no work was too low for him. It is this spirit of service even in uncongenial fields of activity which is badly wanted in this country.

FROM TOWN HALL TO WHITEHALL.

DR. PARANJPYE GOES TO INDIA OFFICE.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN TO BE NEW MINISTER?

Dr. Paranjpye's sudden exit from the Ministerial gadi is a "surprise" according to him, and it has more surprises for the future. A bye-election for the University seat, race for ministership and complications in to-day's Presidentials stakes are the logical sequel,

However it is generally expected that Mr. G. B. Pradhan will be his probable successor for ministership. The Presidentship of the Council, may, in that case go either to Mr. Dehlavi or to Rao Saheb Desai. Meanwhile, we learn, from reliable quarters that a joint telegraphic representation has been sent to Mr. Jayakar calling him back to leadership in the Legislative Council.

MR. JAYAKAR ASKED TO CONTEST UNIVERSITY SEAT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The following communique has been issued:—The Secretary of State for India has appointed the Hon. Dr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, M.A.D.Sc., to succeed the late Mr. N. M. Samarth as a Member of the India Council.—A.P.

Dr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye has been offered a seat on the India Council in succession to the late Mr. N. M. Samrath.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENT, A SURPRISE.

DR. PARANJPYE INTERVIEWED

The Government communique and the Reuter's Agency have brought us the news that the Secretary of State for India has appointed the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.Sc. to succeed the late Mr. N. M. Samarth as a member of the India Council. The elevation of Dr. Paranjpye from the Bombay Legislative Council to India Office, has not at all come as a surprise to those who had predicted something of the kind even while the University election was going on. It is no doubt that Dr. Paranjpye should take the offer as a special honour done to him by Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India. He has already resigned both the Ministership of Excise and the membership of his constituency and speedily enough his resignations have been already accepted.

A REAL SURPRISE.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle," Dr. Paranjpye stated the news came to him on the 4th of February as a surprise. At the time of his election to the Council, there were thick rumours that he was going to be nominated to the India Office, but having no inkling whatsoever, he had categorically contradicted those rumours. Dr. Paranjpye added that not only he, but even the Governor had not the slightest idea about his prospective elevation to the India Office. Had he known anything of the kind, he would not have contested the seat, and the Governor would not have entrusted any portfolio to his charge. He received the proposal of the offer on the 4th of February and it was not without a great hesitation and a good deal of consultation with his friends that he cabled his acceptance on the 8th following. His friends joined with him in the belief that the new task entrusted to him was rather important at the time and he should not refuse to accept it.

HIS FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Following his resignation of the Ministership, Dr. Paranjpye has immediately handed over the charge of his portfolio to Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Minister in Charge of Local Self-Government. If everything goes on as arranged he will embark for England on the 26th of March and will take charge of his office in the White Hall sometime in the second week of April.

HIS PART IN THE NEW BUDGET.

Asked whether he participated in the framing of the new Budget, Dr. Paranjpye stated that most of the budget had already been prepared long before he was installed as a Minister. However, after his nomination, he had gone through the whole budget and had participated in the discussion when and where it was necessary.

HIS VIEWS ON PROHIBITION.

Speaking about his views on the policy of total Prohibition in the Bombay Presidency and for the matter of that in the whole of India, Dr. Paranjpye observed: "Some of the newspapers and notably 'The Bombay Chronicle' have not done proper justice to my views regarding Prohibition. They have misinterpreted my feelings altogether. Speaking personally, I am a Prohibitionist by conviction but as a practical man called upon to handle the affairs, I have got to see all the sides of the question. I cannot shut my eyes to the facts and circumstances and pronounce that the liquor shops should be closed at a moment's notice. If people want prohibition, and no doubt they want it, they must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice that the policy of total Prohibition may demand. I am myself prepared to make that sacrifice and, therefore, I call upon others to follow suit. No Minister, however capable and public-spirited he may be, can go on with the management of his department unless he has got adequate financial support to enable him to cope with the difficulties that may arise from time to time. If the policy of Prohibition is inaugurated, people must not grudge the additional taxation that will follow as a necessary consequence. There are various other difficulties in the way of Prohibition. There is the possibility, nay the certainty, that the people will take recourse to illicit liquor extracted in the country and the liquor imported from foreign countries. These contingencies will not be got over unless the Government can take adequate and effective preventive measures which is not so easy and simple as it appears. No Minister can successfully carry out the policy of Prohibition without facing all these problems."

A FUNNY INCIDENT.

Dr. Paranjpye substantiated his views on Prohibition by referring to a funny incident that took place a couple of years ago. A deputation of some mill-owners waited upon the Excise Minister and ex-

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

horted him to introduce total Prohibition in the Presidency. They held out before his eyes a florid picture of the consequences of a step like that. They pleaded that the condition of their workers would be immensely improved if all the liquor shops were closed down. Nay, they went a step further and assured him that the mills would be making 25 per cent. more profits. The Minister was willing to strike a bargain and remove the evil, provided those millowners would signify their assent to bear some more additional taxation which they could pay out of the increased profits. The Minister's offer cut the millowners to the quick. They could not agree to pay a pie more by way of taxation, and there the matter ended. Dr. Paranjpye concluded by saying that the policy of Prohibition could never be successfully carried out unless and until people were ready for the requisite sacrifices.

UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

Dr. Paranjpye's resignation of the membership of the University constituency, has left that constituency unrepresented in the Bombay Council. There will have to be a fresh election, and looking to the lengthy procedure, one can easily presume that it will take at least a month and a half. A notice will have to be published in the "Gazette" and nominations will have to be called for. It is expected and on good grounds too, that the seat for the University constituency will not be finally filled without a tough contest. Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Baptista, if not several others, will most probably contest this re-election and combat this time will be a pitched one. To a representative of "The Chronicle" Dr. Deshmukh said he would stand solely as a Congress candidate again and was hopeful of his success. Mr. Joseph Baptista is not in-

(Continued on nex tpage.)

FALL OF HANGCHOW

CANTANESE FORGE AHEAD.

IMPENDING LOSS OF CHEKIANG

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Shanghai.—The fall of Hangchow is expected any moment. Although it is rumoured here that Southerners claim they have already captured it, no confirmation is available from foreign sources. The Southerners are believed to be within ten miles of Hangchow. Trains are standing by in readiness to remove Sun Chan-fang's staff and their families. Although news reaching here is meagre it is clear that Sun Chaun-fang is yielding on fairly wide front.

Authorities here believe that unless Shantung reinforcements arrive soon, Chekiang will be lost. For some time past Sun has been paying Chang Tsun-chang, Commander of Shantung forces 6,00,000 dollars per month on condition that the latter should assist Sun when called upon to do so. Chang was called upon two days ago and several trains were placed at his disposal, but he has not yet moved. It is believed that he is waiting for utter collapse of Sun so that then he may regain easily Shanghai whence Sun pushed him out eighteen months ago for which he has never forgiven Sun.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI WAR LORD'S REVERSE.

FALL OF HANGCHOW IMMINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Shanghai.—Sun-Chuan-Fang, the Shanghai War Lord, has sufford a major reverse in Chekiang, and has been forced to retreat to close to Hangchow, the fall of which is believed to be imminent. The Cantonese are reported at various points, eighteen miles South-west of Hangchow. Sun-Chuan-Fang's forces which largely out-number their opponents are apparently demoralised, a number of them going over to the Southerners. The bulk of Sun-Choan-Fang's troops are drawn up west of Hangchow, apparently for the last stand. The passenger service on Shanghai-Hangchow Railway is suspended owing to the concentration of the rolling stock at Hangchow in view of the possibility of Sun-Chuan-Fang's forces falling back towards Shanghai.—Reuter.

LOOTING BY RETREATING TROOPS

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is reported that Third Chekiang army has gone over to South and that much looting has been done by retreating troops. Some civilians are reported to have been shot.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT CHAUMONT TO SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Shanghai.—American naval authorities learn that transport Chaumont which left San Diego for unknown destination week ago is coming here with twelve-hundred marines.—Reuter.

SUFFOIKS EMBARKING FOR SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Hongkong.— Second Suffolks are embarking on transport Vasna which leaves for Shanghai to-morrow.—Reuter.

MR O'MALLEY AWAITING INSTRUCTION

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

Latest informations from Hankow is that negotiations between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen are continuing, but that Mr. O'Malley has found it necessary to refer Home for further instructions upon the various points raised in the discussion.—B. O. W.

SUPPLY OF ARMS AND AIRCRAFT TO CHINA.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replying to a question in the House of Commons said

(Continued on next page.)

ADJOURNMENT ON B. N. R. STRIKE.

BLACKLEGS TO THE RESCUE.

AGENT'S GROWING OPTIMISIM.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway has issued the following note to-day on the situation in regard to the strike on the B. N. Railway:

The Section between Kharagpur annd Calcutta is now the only one affected by the strike and apart from the declaration of general strike not having any apparent effect on the staff on the rest of the railway indications point to a distinct improvement in the general situation. The staff at Tatanagar and at a number of stations on the Kharagpur-Shalimar section and at all those on the Kharagpur-Bhadrak section have returned to work. Mail and passenger trains have run to better standard of punctuality and the number of goods trains handled on sections adjacent to Kharagpur have been increased by about fifty per cent. Moreover by the employment of new recruits who are offering daily in increasing numbers work in the traffic yard of Kharagpur and at Roadside stations have been placed on a satisfactory footing so much so that goods trains are now being formed and despatched comprised of vehicles accumulated at Kharagpur which has only been able to deal with through trains.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON B. N. R. STRIKE

CONFERENCE WITH KHARAGPUR DELEGATES.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The leaders of the Congress Party are engaged in discussing the terms of the adjournment motion proposed to be moved to-morrow in the Assembly on the issue of the Kharagpur strike. Delegates have arrived from Kharagpur and are conferring with Congress leaders on the situation at Kharagpur.

OBDURACY OF AUTHORITIES

The following is the text of the telegram sent on the 13th February, by Mr. Giri, President, Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur, to a number of members of the Legislative Assembly, including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jayakar.

"Situation extremely serious. Shootinng commenced when other methods resorted to, Seventeen people tidl now injured. Auxiliary Railway forces employed led by officers against whom serious complaints already existed resulting in wholesale intimidation. Railway authorities obdurate. Move adjournment of House. Pray co-operation of all members."—A. P.

MADRAS LABOUR'S SYMPATHY

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the Madras Tramway Labourers and Electric Supply Corporation employees held this evening a resolution was passed conveying symphy of the Madras labourers with the B. N. Railway strikers.—Free Press.

MR. GIRI INTERVIEWS DIST. MAGISTRATE.

AUXILIARY FORCE TO BE REPLACED BY POLICE?

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 17.

Special Correspondent of Free Press of India at Kharagpur gives some details of the interview of Mr. Giri, president of the Labour Union with the District Magistrate Mr. Giri drew the attention of the Magistrate to the firing that took place on the night of last Friday and the provocation offered to the workmen by the Auxiliary Force. Special attention of the Magistrate was drawn to the fact that the Auxiliary Force which consists of the European and Anglo-Indian employees of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would actually be unsympathetic towards the Indian Labour Union when it is commanded by officers against

(Continued on next page.)

"INVITE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES."

CALL TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress has received from Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the representative of the Indian National Congress at the Congress of Oppressed Nations, Brussels the following cablegram in reply to the message sent by him on behalf of the Congress Working Committee:—

"Your cable appreciafed. Congress successfully concluded. Permanent world organisation formed. Trust fullest publicity being given in India. British Labour invited Chinese representatives to England. Suggest your doing same on behalf of Congress. Returning by "Montana".—A. P.

TERRIBLE DRAIN ON COUNTRY'S PURSE

LOSS OF 188 CRORES IF 18D. RATIO EXISTS.

MR. SHROFF'S SPEECH CONDEMNED

The meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held yesterday to protest against the presidential speech of Mr. Shroff, favouring the 18d. ratio, was marked with boisterous scenes, and violent speeches were made by the protogansits of both the Schools.

Several resolutions were passed, the chief among them being the complete dissociation of the Association with the opinion of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President, and reiterating the Association's view that 16d. ratio was the only acceptable ratio, suited to the trade and industrial prosperity of the country.

FALLACY OF 18D. RATIO

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Thursday afternoon at Sir Dinshaw Petit Share-Market Hall. There was a large gathering of the members of the Association and in the absence of Shet K. R. P. Shroff, the President, Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan was voted to the chair. The feeling in the meeting was quite tense when the proceedings commenced. Mr. Dubash, the Secretary of the Association read the minute of the last general meeting. It was put to the vote and was unanimously accepted.

Before allowing discussion on the contentious resolution, Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan exhorted the members not to allow their feelings to run high. The question of the ratio, he said, was of primary importance to the trade and commerce of the country and as such it required a calm and closely reasoned consideration. They were not there either to side with Mr. Shroff or Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas but their chief concern was to guard the economic interests of their country.

MR. A. POPATBHAI'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Amritlal Popatbhai then proposed the following resolution for the acceptance of the Association:

"The members of this Association do not favour the opinion of the President, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff as expressed by him in our meeting of the 11th February that the 18d. ratio is favourable to the country in general.

This Association is of opinion that by stabilising the Exchange Ratio at 18d. the industry and agriculture shall have to suffer much and on the other hand the foreign industries will prosper. This Association, therefore, most humbly requests the Government of India and the Hon. members of the Legislative Assembly to stabilize the Exchange Ratio at 16d. by keeping the country's good in mind and not to go astray due to the opinions of some interested parties.

This Association tenders its thanks to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and other leaders of the country who have sponsored the cause of the country and have frustrated the deep game of the Finance Member.

The copies of this resolution should be forwarded to the Viceroy, the Finance Member and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas."

Proposing the resolution Mr. Amritlal Popatbhai made it abundantly clear that Mr. Shroff's views regarding the ratio were all his and the Association had nothing to do with them.

A DRAIN ON THE COUNTRY'S PURSE

Seconding the resolution Mr. Motilal Bavabhai observed that the 16d. ratio needed no arguments in its support. The very fact that it was working smoothly for so many years before the new ratio came in the field, showed that it was best suited to the interests of the country.

188 CRORES LOSS.

The able defence of 16d. ratio was contributed to the discussion by Sheth Jamnadas Moorarji. Speaking in support of the resolution, he pointed out that the country would be losing Rl88 crores in case the new ratio came to stay. The sponsors of the 16d. ratio had calculated the country's loss at 45 crores but the speaker argued that it was four times more. The prices for inland sale always depended upon the prices quoted for exports and this fact further affected the economic interests of the poor cultivators. Mr Jamnadas Moorarji pooh-poohed the argument that India would gain in the imports what she would lose in the exports. The imports of India did not affect even two per cent. of the population while upon the exports of India depended the very maintenance of more than 80 per cent. of India's population. It was a sheer injustice, emphasised the speaker, to sacrifice the interests of cultivators in order to guard the vested interests of a handful of capitalists.

WHY NOT USE SWADESHI?

Mr. Jethalal Ramji supported the resolution and while doing so made a strong plea for the habitual use of Swadeshi. It was sheer impertinence, he said, that people should give so much importance to imports most of which were the artieles of luxury, while the poor agriculturists in the country were struggling for their mere existence. The speaker humorously remarked that Sir Basil Blackett had not come to India with the brief of Indian agriculturists in his pocket. He would be the last man to protect India's interests where the interests of his own country were at stake.

Mr. A.H. Madan opposed the resolution on the grounds that taking imports and exports, the country would not suffer a very great loss.

Messrs. Vithaldas Thakurdas, C. I. Parikh, and several others spoke in support of the resolution.

There were boisterous scenes in the meeting when the discussions were carried to rather an unpleasant pitch but the president calmed them down and put the resolution to vote. The resolution favouring 16d. ratio was then unanimously carried, only a few members abstaining from voting.

CHINESE DELEGATES INVITED

CONGRESS PARTY MEETING

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Chinese delegates at the Oppressed Nationalities Congress have been invited to India on behalf of the National Congress by the Congress Working Committee.

The Committee met to-night to transact some emergent business and, among others, also discussed the Bengal Congress Committee deadlock and passed the following resolution:—

ELECTION BOARD TO BE FORMED.

"Having regard to the position disclosed by the proceedings of the recent meetings of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the urgency of making arrangements regarding the forthcoming corporation elections, the Working Committee resolves to authorise as an emergency measure the formation of an election board consisting of the Presidents and secretaries of five District Congress Committees in Calcutta City with power to co-opt. The Working Committee also requests the board so formed to proceed with the selection of Congress candidates and carry out all measures necessary for winning the elections."

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

The release of the political prisoners formed the subject of the next resolution and the Committee resolved to cable to Mr. Ernest Thurtle, Member of Parliament to move the Parliamentary Labour Party to press for the release of Indian political prisoners.—A.P.

NEW CONFERENCE ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS?

BRITISH REPLY NOT YET DRAFTED

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

Full consideration is being given by the Government to President Coolidge's proposal to call a new conference on the Naval Armaments. Consultation with self-governing Dominions is proceeding and some time must necessarily elapse before the British reply can be drafted in the light of the opinions of these Overseas Governments.—B. O. W.

FRENCH NAVAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

Arrangements have been made for the French Naval visit to this country in the coming summer. Nine warships under the command of Admiral Pirot will arrive at Portsmouth on May 31st and remain until June 5th. The vessels will comprise three new 8,000 tons cruisers of late design, namely Duguatronin, La Mottepiquent and Primauguet; three torpedo boats and three destroyers.

The visit will coincide with the week of Epsom races and the French officers and men will be specially invited to see the Derby.—B. O. W.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The total number of deaths from Influenza decreased last week for the first time since the present epidemic began. In London and 150 great towns deaths from this illness during the week number 759 compared with 818 the previous week.—B. O. W.

COMMERCE AS VOCATION

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

PROF. TANNANS' LUCID EXPOSITION.

Principal Tannon of the Sydenham College covered a very wide field when he delivered his lecture on "Commerce as Vocation" before an audience at the students Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road on Thursday evening, Mr. Lalji Naranji M.L.C. presiding.

The Chairman in introducing the lecturer referred to Principal Tannan as the right man who could theorise on the subject. Theory and practice, said Mr. Lalji Naranji, were quite apart. The Theorist would have much to speak but the practical man would speak little. He then asked the lecturer to address the meeting.

"Commerce in its broadest sense means exchange of goods and services, both national and international" said Principal Tannan in introducing his subject for that evening's lecture. Commerce, even in the very old times, existed.

Later improvements in the means and methods of production and transport contributed for the rapid progress of commerce. With commerce was blended civilization. The history of Commerce was the history of civilization, the history of human wants.

OBJECTIONS TO COMMERCIAL CAREER.

But there was great difference continued Principal Tannan, among the young men in choosing Commerce as a vocation. That the object of a commercial career was only monetary gain, that unlike other leading professions there was no provision for higher education and attainment, that commerce was entangled with sharp practices and therefore undignified as a profession, and that commercial people did not enjoy the same social status as those of other professions, were some of the important objections raised against choosing commerce as a vocation.

In reply to these objections the lecturer said that those who held such wrong and absurd notions did not realise the essential characteristic of commerce in the life of a nation. Industry and commerce were necessary for the intellectual, moral and economic prosperity of every nation.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

It was not sufficient to invest capital and enter into a business career. Mature consideration and proper choice of the particular line of business which appealed to one—and having selected, deep devotion to it—would go a great way to ensure success in business. There were other equally essential things to be maintained. Modern business was largely dependent on confidence and hence reliability and honesty in dealings were of supreme importance for the success of any business. Proper organisation with division of labour was the very life-blood of business. Above all there should be quick judgment in a businessman.

PANACEA FOR SWARAJ.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in his concluding remarks said that the panacea for Indian Swaraj was the capture and control by India of the Commerce of the country.

He concluded with the passionate cry "if you take the commerce of your country, I am sure Swaraj will not be a mere imagination" and there would be no need of political agitation and extremism.

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

SUPPORT TO MR. DESAI'S BILL.

At a meeting held at Heera Baug on Thursday night, strong protest was recorded against the Bombay Entertainment Tax and the tax levied by the local city Municipality on poster advertisement on walls in the city and resolutions were passed requesting both the local Government and the Municipality to repeal their laws inflicting the tax which those present at the meeting declared vitally affected the development and growth of music and other fine arts in the city and presidency.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai was voted to the chair. He said that although there was a heavy deficit in the Bombay budget this year he had decided to introduce a bill repealing the Entertainment Tax Act because it vitally affected the public who were made to suffer for no reasons whatsoever. To make both ends of the Bombay budget meet he would suggest the abolition of a ministerial post and hinting at Dr. Paranjpye's resignation Mr. Desai said that that post may not be filled again—and decrease in the salaries of the ministers, executive councillors and other highly paid officials of the Government. The race-goers, continued Mr. Desai, might be charged more because racing was nothing but legalised gambling.

Dr. Savarkar then moved the first resolution protesting against the Corporation levying a tax on poster advertisements.

Mr. Patwardhan seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

Another resolution protesting against the Bombay Entertainment tax and requesting the legislators to support Mr. B T Desai's bill to repeal the same was also unanimously adopted.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH CAPITAL.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE COMMITTEES' REPORT.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The third interim report of the Committee on Industry and Trade set up in 1924, by the Labour Government supplies remarkable figures regarding the capital of this country. It analyses the holding of capital in five great banks and in eighteen large manufacturing trading, shipping and insurance companies. The total capital of these concerns which is 212 millions sterling is distributed over 779,000 holding the average being only £272. Nearly 86 per cent of the holdings of capital in these 18 large undertakings are of £500 or less. In four great railway companies 56 per cent. of the holdings do not exceed £500. The report remarks that if the working capital of other public companies, of municipal productive enterprises and co-operative societies were similarly analysed the number of individual capitalists would be found to be astonishingly great. The investments in Government stock would of course vastly increase the total.—B. O. W.

TURKISH MINISTER IN LONDON.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

Nejati Bey, the Turkish Minister of Public Instruction, arrived in London this morning. A representative of Sir Austen Chamberlain was at the Victoria Station to meet him.—B. O. W.

MODEL FARM FOR EVERY TAHSIL.

PUNJAB MINISTER'S PLAN TO IMPROVE LAND.

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 17.

Replying to an address from the Khalsa Association yesterday, Sardar Jogindra Singh, Minister of Agriculture Punjab, said that he had chalked out a programme for the next 5 years, whereby within a short time every Tahsil in the Province would possess a model agricultural farm of its own, leading to introduction of intensive methods of agriculture. So far as his reading of the situation went, separation of rural and urban interests was fraught with danger. Agricultural and manufacturing interests should cooperate and share in the profits from agricultural products He concluded by exhorting the audience to sacrifice individual and communal interests for the interests of the nation at large.—A.P.

PEARL FISHERY IN TUTICORIN.

OPERATIONS TO LAST FOR 3 MONTHS.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

Arrangements are being made for holding a pearl fishery at Tuticorin, commencing from the 26th instant. The bank to be fished is Tholayiram Bar, three miles from the Tuticorin shore, which is estimated to contain 8 crores of mature oysters, and the operations are expected to last for over a period of 3 months. The Director of Fisheries will shortly proceed to the camp which is several acres larger than year's and is laid out on approved sanitary lines. Divers from distant parts are expected to take part in the fishery.—A.P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

NOT TO BE HELD AT PORBANDAR DUE TO PLAGUE.

Mr. Devchand Parekh, General Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference wires from Jetpur:—

"We regret to announce that the fourth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference will not be held at Porbandar on the 4th, 5th, and 6th March, on account of plague there.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 17.

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality at its to-day's meeting of the General Board passed Mr. Jasvantray G. Mehta's proposal to present a welcome address to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of this Municipality. The address is to be presented in Gujrati and a Committee of Mr. P. L. Mody, Mr. J. G. Mehta and Mr. R. B. Sanghvi has been appointed to draft the same.

If the plague epidemic, which at present exists only in the area surrounding the Laximinarayen Temple, spreads further then the address will have to be presented after a couple of months. It is quite likely that the epidemic will not spread further, because though some dead rats have been found in other localities, on examination in the Parel laboratory it was found that they were not infected with plague. Moreover most of the residents on that side of Ghatkopar have evacuated and gone either to Mulund, Bhandup or Bombay, and the congestion has appreciably decreased, which will mean that the epidemic will soon subside. Both the local schools —the Ramji Assar School (boy's) and the Ghatkopar Rashtriya Kanyashala have been closed down.

Mr. Satyapriya, who till late was a Muslim Missionary, but has recently taken to Hinduism of his own accord delivered an illuminating address last Sunday under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha.

FROM TOWN HALL TO WHITEHALL.

(Continued from previous page.)

clined to stand again as a candidate from the University constituency as he is a favourite more of the Labour than the intellectuals of the Presidency.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, advocate, it is understood, may also contest while one may expect Mr. C. M. Gandhi advocate of Surat also to put in his candidature for the bye-election. Another candidate from the University Constituency is Dr. A.G. Viegas who belongs to no party but would stand as an independent candidate. In the meanwhile it is learnt from reliable quarters that a joint telegraphic representation over the signatures of several prominent members of the Council hailing from Sind, Gujerat and Maharashtra, has been sent to Mr. M. R. Jayakar at Delhi requesting him to see his way to contest the bye-election for the University seat. The request is made, it is said, on the ground that the opposition in the local council is extremely weak this time and more so because of the want of an able leader to unite the divided opposition and to lead. In Mr. Jaykar, it cannot be forgotten, the Opposition in the last Council found a very able leader and high tributes were paid from all quarters to his work as the Swarajist leader. When it was decided last year that he should contest the Assembly seat simply to satisfy the Swarajists, protests were made from many quarters requesting him to remain in the Bombay Council. If Mr. Jayakar agrees to return to the Bombay Council there is no doubt that he would be returned by the University constituency and that the opposition in the Bombay Council would again be unique.

WHO WILL GET THE PORTFOLIO?

Dr. Paranjpye's resignation of Excise Ministership must have put many a fallen hero on his feet again. The old contest for capturing the portfolio, will again be revived with all its poignancy. It is expected that Mr. B. G. Pradhan will win the race if he plays the game properly. The Presidentship of the Council will, in that case, go either to Mr. Dehlavi or Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai. It is not altogether improbable that one of the candidates for presidential post may withdraw in good time in expectation of ministerial laurels. Or it is still more probable that the Governor will not make any offer till after the President is elected this evening.

At all events the sudden news of the translation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, to the India Council seems to have disturbed all arrangements about the election of the President of the Bombay Council and changed the fates of some of the contestants for the post. Consequent upon the resignation of Dr. Paranjpye as Minister, efforts were made by three prominent parties in the Council to get their nominee on the ministerial gadi and two of them are said to have pressed their claim to the post on the ground that they being backward communities, the nominee of each of them, who was a Minister in the last Council, must be retained especially when an opportunity was accidentally provided. The non-Brahmans, who it may be recalled were divided among themselves at the time of the formation of the Ministry were unanimous on Thursday and would have been successful in getting a Minister from among themselves had the United Nationalists not manifested greater strength and following behind them. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the erstwhile candidate for speakership, seems to have the best chances among all those invited by the Governor on Thursday, to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Paranjpye's resignaton and one would not be surprised if Mr. Pradhan is seen sitting on the Government benches within a couple of days.

Mr. Pradhan's retirement from the contest for Presidentship will upset the plans and chances of the candidates for speakership while one more candidate Rao Bahadur Kale has come out in anticipation of Mr. Pradhan's retirement.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Mr. Pahlajani seem to be equal while a keen contest is expected between Mr. Desai and Mr. Dehlavi who has solid Muslim support and whose position will be considerably strengthened by the retirement of Mr. G. B. Pradhan.

KEEN CONTEST FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

SIX CANDIDATES.

Thursday 12 noon was announced as the last hour for receiving nominations for the presidential post. It is understood from most reliable sources that Messrs Ali Mohamad Khan Dehlvi, G. B. Pradhan, R. G. Pradhan, B. G. Pahalajani and Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai and Rao Bahadur Kale are contesting the election. A brisk canvassing is going on among the members of the Council and a very tough fight is expected till the result is out this evening after the swearing in of members is over.

The voting will be by the method of elimination.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION.

The Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary dated Thursday, 17th Feb. states:—

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

ADJOURNMENT ON B. N. R. STRIKE.

(Continued from previous page.)

whom the employees have been making serious allegations. Mr. Giri pressed the desirability of withdrawal of the Auxiliary Force, now that the situation was in the hands of the civil authorities. The Magistrate, it is stated, promised to replace the Auxiliary Force by the police and to issue strict orders against intimidation on either side.

The Magistrate would not agree to the withdrawal of Section 144 which he had promulgated. Mr. Giri pointed out that it would help them to keep the strikers calm.—Free Press.

REMAIN CALM AND PEACEFUL.

UNION'S APPEAL TO "COMRADES."

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 17.

Though the Railway administration is trying its best to break the strike, the workers have kept up to their determination in a spirit of utmost calm.

The following notice is being circulated broadcast by the Indian Labour Union:

"Comrades,—You have begun the strike. While congratulating you for the wonderful unity, patience and courage you have been displaying, we appeal to you to continue to remain calm and peaceful. Our cause is just and with the help of God is sure to triumph. The sympathisers of our comrades on the line and the whole world are with us. Our sister unions are sending us messages of sympathy.

A PLEA FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

In this hour of righteous struggle, we should show to the world that we can rise equal to the occasion and display our non-violence in spite of any provocation. True some have been injured, while some are being arrested, but we should be prepared to face greater ordeals firmly, bravely and calmly. Our success lies in our Unity, non-violence and our sacrifice. There fore we beseach you to be united non-violent and stand by the Union's mandate to the last.

Comrades, India expects you to do your duty by the Union."

The appeal is igned by the members of the Executive Council of the Labour Union, Kharagpur Branch.—Free Press.

ENLISTING HINDU SABHA'S HELP.

INDUCEMENT TO WORKERS TO RESUME.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 17.

A Special Correspondent of Free Press of India stationed here reports that the strikers one and all are calm and peaceful. He does not report any change in the situation, though the railway authorities are trying hard to iinduce the men to return to work without any reference to the Labour Union.

It is believed that the railway administration has enlisted the support of the local Hindu Sabha and with their help are trying to help the strikers return to work.

Daily batches of persons are being arrested and no bail is allowed. Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code is requisitioned by the police. It is difficult to find particulars of the persons arrested. Some of the strikers have filed a number of statements with the Labour Union describing assaults by the Auxiliary Force.—Free Press.

70 P. C. OF EMPLOYEES IDLE.

CLERKS STRIKE WORK.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 16.

About 70 per cent. of the railway employees at Kharagpur are idle.

The general Council of the Indian Labour Union met last night and as no conclusion was arrived at, the clerks struck work.

1250 strikers are reported to have resumed work this morning.—A. P.

MEN UNCONTROLLABLE.

THREAT OF NAGPUR BRANCH TO JOIN STRIKERS?

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 16.

News received from Nagpur states that an ultimatum has been sent to the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway by the Central Council of the Employees' Union:—"The men are uncontrollable. Unless you settle the strike with the President within 24 hours, strike in the Nagpur Branch is inevitable. The Secretary controlled the men hitherto with great difficulty and feels impossible to continue."—A. P.

STRIKE SITUATION.

AGENT'S NOTE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has issued the following note on the strike situation in Kharagpur and elsewhere on the system:—

The Central Council of the Indian Labour Union, at a meeting held at Kharagpur on Tuesday, declared a general strike. Up to that moment, the declaration of a general strike has been made only by the Kharagpur Branch of the Union. The information, so far received, does not indicate that this declaration by the Central Council has affected, the situation which remains substantially as reported yesterday. An increased number of goods trains are being handled over the sections adjacent to Kharagpur, the only ones affected by the strike, and all passenger services are being maintained. Some degree of late running is inevitable on the section between Kharagpur and Calcutta, but great improvement has been effected today in the direction of punctuality.

COMPANY'S NOTICE TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

The following notice has been circulated by the administration to all stations on the railway:—

"As the men in the Workshops are not contented with the wages, and the conditions under which they have to work, the railway has come to the decision, that it would be best for all parties to close the Workshops for a time. The Shops will therefore be closed from the 16th to the 27th February, until such time as it seems desirable to open them again. The men who were employed in the Shops, who are willing and desirous to remain in the service and will work on the existing conditions and wages, may, up to the 21st February, 1927, submit their names to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, who, if he considers them suitable, will find them employment without break of service. With regard to the Loco carriage and traffic staff, those who desire to remain and work on the railway, should give their names to their respective superiors by the 21st February, as , otherwise, their absence will be understood by the railway to mean that they wish to resign and obtain employment elsewhere."—A. P.

COLOMBO NAVAL STRIKE

COLOMBO, Feb. 17.

Five hundred men returned to work today.—A. P.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

ULTIMATUM TO G.I.P. AUTHORITIES

SUPPORT TO B. N. R. STRIKERS

A general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held at Matunga on Thursday evening, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala presiding. A large number of the workers were present.

The president at the outset referred to the failure of the authorities to redress their grievances. "Workers, unite and take concerted action" was the burden of Mr. Jhabwala's speech.

Several resolutions were passed. Most of them related to the various grievances of the workers. The following resolutions were passed among others.

TIME TO CONSIDER.

This meeting gives a week's time to the agent to consider the present situation and on his failing to give proper satisfaction in the matter of the above question the railway workers will be free to decide upon the issue as they choose.

This meeting strongly protests against the Government's action in nominating to the council there own men as labour representatives who were really not selected by labour, thus attempting to ruin the rising of trade union movement in the Presidency of Bombay and calls upon the three nominated members to resign their seats in accordance with the appeal made by vice president of the Bombay Provincial trade Union Congress.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINESE WORKERS.

(8) This meeting of railway workers strongly protests against the Government's action in sending Indian Tropps to China in face of all opposition and Sympathises the Chinese workers in their struggle for freeing themselves from the control of foreign Imperialism and declares its considerate opinion that the members of the Legislative Assembly in all dignity should resign their seats when the Viceroy defiled them in their resolution on Indian Troops to China.

SUPPORT TO B. N. R. WORKERS.

That this body of workmen assembled in extraordinary meeting expresses their heartfelt sympathy with the workers on the B. N. Railway and promises them full support in every possible way.

Before the meeting dispersed Mr. Jhabwala announced that a collection would be commenced soon for strike relief when they would be requested to pay two annas each.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE.

AUXILIARY BRANCH FORMED IN LONDON.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

An auxiliary of the Indian Currency League has been formed in London with Mr. Charles Barnes and Major D. Graham-Pole as Secretaries. The members of the Labour Party are taking keen interest in its activities including lord Olivier, ex-Secretary of State for India.—Free Press.

FALL OF HANGCHOW

(Continued from previous page.)

he was fully aware that both parties in the Chinese civil war were acquiring military aircraft and aeroplane armament from various European countries and that they were making use of European aviators. Whenever possible representations against breaches of "China arms embargo agreement" of May 1919 were made on behalf of the British Government, but owing to care with which these transactions were disguised it was not always possible to produce the exact and categorical evidence necessary for an effective protest.

Further difficulties arose from the fact that some of the principal arms supplying countries were not parties to the embargo agreement and also from the fact that among the Powers party to that agreement there were differences of opinion as to its interpretation.—B. O. W.

IN BENGAL'S INTERESTS.

WHY LT. COL. JACKSON COMES TO INDIA.

HIS CONCERN FOR MINORITIES

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lt.-Col. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson were entertained to-day at reception by the Anglo-Indian Association in the House of Commons. Replying to a speech of Mr. A. B. Kunnng, President of the Association, Lt.-Col. Jackson said he was being told by plenty of people that his task in Bengal was likely to be difficult. His aim would be to get people give him fair chance, and have confidence that he had the sincere purpose of doing all he could without prejudice or fear in the interests of Bengal. He recognised that the instrument of instructions from his Majesty gave him a special responsibility for the welfare of minorities like the Anglo-Indian community who only asked for just and fair treatment.

Alluding to his cricketing experiences in Lord Hawker's team in India, Lt.-Col. Jackson said that the spirit of cricket should have every encouragement in India. He would play the game with the people of Bengal if they would play the game with him—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS ON PACIFIC COAST.

24 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

San Francisco.—The heaviest rains on record have occurred during the past five days, and have rendered the situation on the Pacific coast desperate. 24, lives have been lost, and hundreds of ranchers in Los Angeles District are fleeing to escape the floods. Communications with San-Diego have been cut off. Trains are held up by swollen rivers.—Reuter.

TRAIN DASHES INTO A LORRY

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The Express from Cambridge to London on the North-eastern Railway carrying 150 passengers had a remarkable escape today. Travelling at sixty miles an hour in fog it dashed into a lorry at level crossing. The lorry was completely wrecked, and the driver's dead body was found fifty yards away. The front wheels of the engine left the rails, but the train though swaying violently kept to the metals until it stopped after a quarter of a mile.—B. O. W.

EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHTS BETWEEN OSLO AND HARWICH.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

The Air Ministry have granted permission for the use of the Marine Air Station near Harwich for a series of experimental flights by the Norwegian Aeronautical Association between Oslo and Harwich with a view to establishing regular flying boat service across the North Sea. The flying boat to be used for experiments in machine in which Captain R. Amundsen made his dash to North Pole in 1925.—B. O. W.

SIR S. HOARE DETAINED AT PARIS.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

Although less dense than during the past five days, the fogs still persisted in London and many parts of England to-day. Owing to extremely low visibility in the English Channel where last night about one-hundred steamers were anchored, the Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare who had arranged to return by air from Paris to-day on the conclusion of his flight to India, was forced to postpone the journey until to-morrow.—B. O. W.

RISE IN IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, February 16.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Government of India emphatically protesting against the Government action in refusing facility of emergency currency against trade bills to the Imperial Bank of India, and thereby compelling the Bank rate to rise to 7 per cent. as arbitrary and directly opposed to the established convention.—Free Press.

CEYLON DOCK STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

COLOMBO, February 16.

The Govt. Labour Advisory Board's offer to intervene in the Colombo strike has been accepted by all the parties and it is probable that work will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

PRIMARILY INTENDED TO BENEFIT BRITAIN.

PT. MOTILAL'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking in the debate over the Steel Protection Bill asserted as follows:

Let me declare at once on the question of whatever may be the advantages or boons that may accrue as a result of Imperial Preference, I will resist and continue to resist its introduction. I shall have no sympathy with those who wish to benefit by it. I will not hesitate to let twenty Tatas go overboard if that were necessary. I agree with Mr. Jinnah that it is not Imperial Preference of the kind which the Fiscal Commission contemplated that is proposed by the present Bill. It will be time to consider Imperial Preference in all its aspects when we are equal partners of the Empire. But is it any consolation that what the Bill proposes is not Imperial Preference in all its elements but the thin end of the wedge, and I hold, Sir, that if the principle of what is in itself objectionable is poison. (Cheers from un-official benches.). We cannot be guided by what the Fiscal Commission, or what Sir Charles Innes says. Mr. Jinnah has called upon the Commerce Member to assure the House that the Bill did not contain Imperial Preference and that it will not be introduced without the consent of the Legislature. That is the chamx. Preference for British goods will be introduced in case after case on one ground or another, and even when we have reached the end of the chapter, Sir Charles Innes will keep on saying that Imperial Preference is yet to come. (Laughter) To me it is more valuable to have one strong principle laid down by the vote the House than tons of assurance. (Laughte

BILL IN FAVOUR OF BRITAIN.

I maintain, Sir, that the preferential duty that is proposed in the Bill is in favour of Britain and not in favour of India. May I ask whom this higher duty on Continental goods is intended to protect, when it is imposed on imports into places like Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, where the Tatas do not compete and where they have no chance of competing? In whose interest is it if it is not in the interest of the British manufacturers? (Cheers from the Congress and the Nationalist benches.). Mr. Jinnah let the cat out of the bag in the concluding part of his speech. He said we must say ditto to Government. We may reject the official scheme and the Government may not accept the verdict of the House, and there may be disastrous consequences, because of the strength of the Government and the weakness of our position. We ought to do what we felt right. But, Sir, it is weakness which I shall not extend to the sphere of principle. (Cheers). Mr. Jinnah had said that if it were a question of principle he would be in the forefront of the resisters. We consider, Sir, it involves a question of vital importance. We view it from the question of principle and principle alone.

I will make only one obsevation to the objection of Mr. Jinnah to the method of protection by bounty on the ground that it did not provide for new concerns. I quote the authority of the Tariff Board for the statement that it will take for any new company five years to put goods in the market. I shall conclude by saying that the Bill introduces surreptiously the principle of British preference and we shall oppose it tooth and nail. I agree with Mr. Arthur Moor, when he said that if Imperial Preference were to be introduced it had better be by the open door. I cannot consent to its surreptitious introduction.—Free Press.

COMMERCE MEMBER EXPLAINS.

SUFFICIENT PROTECTION TO TATA'S ASSURED.

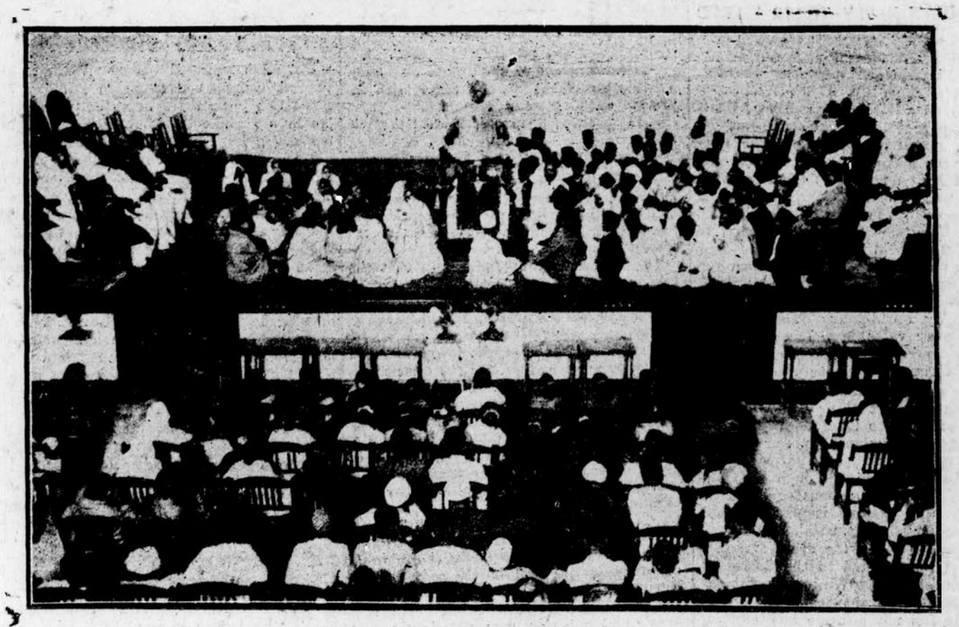
NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty moved his amendment and replied very briefly to the salient points raised by Mr. Jinnah. He said that the scheme propounded in the minority report was a modified system of protection and whatever disadvantage it had was more than counterbalanced by the lower quality of continental steel. They must arrange their tariff in such a way as not to penalise the consumer of continental steel. Under the minority scheme consumers of continental steel would be under distinct advantage. The Government bill was seeking to give protection not to Indian steel but to British manufactured steel.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Charles Innes in replying on behalf of Government said he was not asking the house to accept the general scheme of Imperial preference nor anything which was against the economic interest of India but he was only asking the house to accept the recommendation of the Tariff Board and which, Government was convinced, was in the best interests of India. He saw the force of the argument that this would be discriminate protection but there would be no serious difficulty in making discrimination This would give Indian steel adequate protection and help the economic well-being of India. Proceeding Sir Charles Innes said that the Assembly would unnecessarily hamper the development of industries if they unnecessarily raised the value of standard steel. India did not infringe in any way the most favoured nation treatment if she showed preference to Britsh steel, which was equivalent to standard steel. But continental steel was non-standard steel and was not safe to be used on bridges. So excepting the fact that Government scheme made differentiation as regards the origin of produce there was no other objection. He pointed out that by lowering the duty on British steel they would not bring one single ton of British steel more than at present. On the other hand they would be indirectly encouraging continental steel to come in at the lower rate. The Government scheme was more favourable to encouraging Tatas industry and to the consumer than the scheme proposed by Mr. Chetty. Further discussion was adjourned till Friday when the Assembly will meet again to finally dispose of the bill.—A. P.

THE SAINT OF SATARA.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Dada Maharaj, the Saint of Satara, has been giving this week a series of religious discourses in the C. J. Hall. The last of the series on "Work as Worship" will be given to day at 6.15 p.m.

LATE SWAMI SHRADHANAND

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday consideration was given to the resolution of Dr. N. D. Savarkar to send a letter of condolence to the son of the late Swami Shraddhanand. Sir P. C. Sethna struck a discordant note and warned the Corporation not to dabble in politics but confine their activities only to citie affairs. The motion, was however, agreed to by a large majority.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, moved that this Corporation very strongly deplores and condemns the ghastly murder of Swami Shraddhanand, a great social, religious and educational Hindu reformer and a patriot of India, and authorises the President to send a letter of condolence and sympathy to Prof. Indra, the son of Swamiji.

Dr. Savarker in moving his resolution said Swami Shraddhanand was a courageous fighter and a social reformer and had died a glorious death.

Mr. P. G. Sahasbrabudhe seconded the resolution.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar looked upon the late Swami as a pioneer social reformer who denounced untouchability and caste differences.

MR. SETHNA'S DISCORDANT NOTE.

The Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna struck a discordant note and said the late Swami was a great man and it was to be regretted that he was murdered in cold blood. He asked however, if they were going to convert the Corporation into a body for voting addresses to public men and passing resolutions of condolence on the deaths of such men. It was open to members to join any other associations which were perfectly entitled in the terms of the constitution to pass resolutions of that kind, but to his mind, it was a great mistake, for a body like the Municipal Corporation to pass such resolutions. A tendency was now growing, he submitted, in the Corporation, to bring such resolutions, and he earnestly hoped, the Corporation would not encourage them.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the motion and said similar resolutions were passed in regard to Dadabhai Nowrojee and others.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla appealed the House to pass the resolution unanimously as similar propositions were passed by Calcutta and Madras Municipal Corporations.

Mr. S. K. Pupala and Mr. R. S. Nekalijay further supported the proposition and when put to the vote was passed by 36 votes against 13.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

BILL-COLLECTOR'S ALLEGED LAPSE

Vishnu Shivram a bill collector of Messrs. Havero Trading Co. was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the acting third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday by Sub-Inspector S. S. Dani and an application to remand him into police custody was made.

The charge alleged against the accused was criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 609 6 collected by him for the firm.

The accused was remanded into custody for five days.

REMOVAL OF A GRIEVANCE.

REVISION OF WHARFAGE ON OIL.

The following were among the main items of business disposed of at the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the 15th February 1927.

On account of the disparity between the existing wharfage rates on lubricating and vegetable oils packed tins in drums and cases, and the ton rates for larger quantities in casks, it was decided to adopt a recommendation of the Marine Committee that the unit for assessment of wharfage on such oils packed in tins, drums and cases under 3 cwts. should in future be 3 1/2 pies per gallon at the Docks and 1 1/2 pies at the Bunders, plus the usual surtax. The charges will therefore be proportionately the same irrespective of the individual capacity of the tins or drums. This will remove a grievance which has been a source of complaint for some time past from the trades concerned and should materially benefit importers who up to now have had to pay the same wharfage on a 4-gallon tin as on a 8 or 10-gallon drum.

A revised draft Agreement between the Government of India and the Trustees in respect of payment of port dues and other charges on vessels belonging to or in the service of Government was approved. The Agreement details the charges for which Government will in future accept liability, the capitation grant of Rs. 2 per head being abolished and replaced by a compensatory allowance calculated on the gross tonnage of the ship.

A supplementary estimate of Rs. 15,800 was sanctioned for provision of latrine accommodation at the Alexandra Dock Jetty wharves, rendered necessary by the opening to traffic of the new transit shed No. 9.

Under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act a grant of Rs. 2,250 from the Port Fund was sanctioned to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association in respect of the year 1926-27, the grant being based on the number of seamen treated in the Hospital during the year.

NO DANGER OF INFLUENZA IN BOMBAY.

HEALTH OFFICER EXPLAINS POSITION

Mr. J. E. Saldanha executive Health Officer in a note issued, says:—

The reports on the Influenza epidemic in London have been followed by inquiries from various quarters as to the present position in Bombay. In these circumstances, we are authorised to state that the official figure do not at present show any abnormal prevalence of Influenza in the City.

Influenza is not notifiable unless it is accompanied by Pneumonia. Only one case of Influenzal pneumonia has been notified since 1st January.

The mortality from all causes is low being equivalent to a rate of 22 per 1,000 and has been lower than the mortality in the first six weeks of 1926. These figures suffice to show that Influenza in a severe form is not prevalent in Bombay.

From unofficial sources, it has been learned that cases of a comparatively mild type have been occurring, but there is no reason to assume that their number exceeds the number that may be regarded as normal at this time of the year.

The procedure to be followed in the control of cases and contacts arriving in Bombay from overseas has been laid by a Government Resolution issued in February 1922 and in the carrying out of the necessary measures the closest co-operation has been established between the Health Authorities for the Port, the City and the Presidency.

A MINISTER'S DILEMMA

SHILLONG, Feb. 16.

Mr. Nichols Roy, the newly appointed Minister of Assam, at a public meeting, stated that Ministers were handicapped by the present Constitution, still they had to work it. Dyarchy was defective, but that had to be worked with the co-operation of the people.—A.P.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN PUNJAB.

GOVT. REVIEW ON ADMINISTRATION

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The Government review on the Administration of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, states that the report for the year 1925-26 bears ample evidence that the Co-operative movement is gaining in strength, the number of Societies having risen from 3,300 in 1915 to 15,000 in 1926, with a capital of nine crores and a membership of 450,000. The more important features of the year's work have been the development of the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Land Mortgage Banks.

The review points out that co-operation is not a class institution. It extends its wings to all those who are ready to pool their resources and thus help in the harmonious organisation of the man power and the economic resources of the country. One of the most important events of the year was the close of Mr. Calvert's connection with the Co-operative Department, as Registrar. The Governor-in-Council expresses to him his thanks for the great services rendered by Mr. Calver to the Province.

In his report, the Registrar draws pointed attention to the appointment of a Woman Inspectress of Co-operative Societies to create among the women of the Punjab interest in the Co-operative movement.—A. P.

SUICIDE FOR ORNAMENTS!

A WIFE'S ALLEGED ATTEMPT

Behramji Bomanji, a liquor shopkeeper of Lalbag, Bombay, reported to the police that he and his wife Navajbai frequently quarrelled and just after both of them had had one of their quarrels on Wednesday morning, his wife went away to her mother's house and, returning soon after, put a lump of opium in a glass of water in his presence and was about to swallow the contents, when he immediately rushed at her and snatched away the glass.

She will be charged by the police with attempting to commit suicide. It is alleged Navajbai demanded various sorts of ornaments which her husband could not give her.

PHILIPINES AS ABLE LINGUISTS.

(Reuter's Agency.)

Manila, Dec. 27.—The board of regents of the University of the Philippines decided to do away with the department of Oriental languages and then reconsidered.

The reconsideration resulted from appeals from prominent Filipinos, including President Manuel Quezon of the insular Senate. A play in Japanese recently presented by Professor Satoshi Goto had much to do with the reconsideration, it was said. Also, Filipino students are declared to show much aptness in learning languages of the Far East.

Mr. Filipinos in Manila speak at least three languages, and some four or more. Most of them of course, speak their native Tagalog, the dialect in Manila. Also, they speak English and Spanish. Likewise many speak the dialects of the Visayan islands in the centre of the archipelago. There are many Visayans in Manila.—"The China Cuourier of Shanghai."

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR FLORA-FOUNTAIN

While Deputy Inspector Colloua, of the Colaba police station, was riding his Sunbeam motor cycle from the Cowasji Jehangir Hall towards Flora Fountain, a motor-car, which had been drawn up along the pavement opposite Messrs. Lund and Blockley suddenly turned and the motor-cycle collided with it on Tuesday evening.

As a result of the collision Deputy Inspector Colloua was pitched forward over the handle bars and fell into the car.

He sustained injuries on his left knee, leg and both hands. He was taken to the E. G. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go home.

SELF-HELP BEFORE AGITATION.

MAHATMAJI'S REMINISCENCES.

FAMINE RELIEF AND SANITARY REFORM.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I have always found it impossible to reconcile myself to any one member of the body politic remaining out of use. I have been always loath to hide or connive at the weak side of the community or to press for its rights without having purged it of its blemishes. I had therefore set about, ever since my settlement in Natal, clearing the community of a charge that had been levelled against it not without a certain amount of truth. The charge had been often made that the Indian did not keep his house and surroundings clean and was slovenly in his habits. The principal men of the community had therefore already begun putting their houses in order, but house to house inspection was undertaken only when plague was reported to be imminent in Durban. This was done in consultation and with the approval of the city fathers who had desired our co-operation. Our co-operation made work easier for them and lessened our hardships. For whenever there is an outbreak of epidemics, the executive, as a general rule, get impatient, take excessive measures and behave to such as may have incurred their displeasure with a heavy hand. The community saved itself from this oppression by voluntarily taking sanitary measures.

REFORMER'S DIFFICULTIES.

But I had some bitter experiences too. I saw that I could not so easily count on the help of the community in getting it to do its own duty, as I could in claiming rights for it. At some places I met with insults, at some with polite indifference. It will be too much for them to bestir themselves to keep their surrounding clean. It was out of question to expect them to find money for the work. That without infinite patience it was impossible to get the people to do any work was the lesson these experiences taught me better than ever before. It is the reformer who is anxious for the reform, and not society from which he should expect nothing better than opposition, abhorrence and even mortal persecution. Why may not society regard as retrogression what the reformer holds dear as life itself.

Nevertheless the result of this agitation was that the Indian community came to recognise more or less the necessity for keeping their houses and environments clean. I gained the esteem of the authorities. They saw that if I had made it my business to ventilate grievances and press for rights, I was no less keen and insistent upon self-purification.

DUTY TO MOTHERLAND.

There was one thing, however, which still remained to be done, namely, awakening in the Indian settler a sense of duty to the motherland. India was poor, the Indian settler went to South Africa in search of wealth, and he was bound to contribute part of his earnings for the benefit of his countrymen in the hour of their adversity. The year 1897 was a year of famine followed by the still severer famine of 1899. South African Indians contributed gladly for famine relief, very much more in 1899 than they did in 1897. We had appealed to Englishmen also for funds and they had responded well. Even the indentured Indians gave their share in the contribution, and the system inaugurated at the time of these famines has since been continued, and we know that Indians in South Africa have never failed in sending handsome contributions to India in times of national calamity.

Thus service of the Indians in South Africa revealed to me ever new implications of truth at every stage. Truth is like a vast tree which yields more and more fruit the more you nurture it. The deeper the search in the mine of Truth, the richer the discovery of the gems buried underneath, in the shape of openings for a greater variety of service.—(Translated from "Navajivan" by M. D.).

ADDRESS TO MR BOLE

A Public Meeting of the residents of Wardha was held in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Dadasaheb Kothekar for presenting an address to Mr. S. K. Bole, on the 13th inst. when he was here for presiding over the Wardha Non-Brahin Conference. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The President in his opening speech bestowed encomiums or Mr. Bole for rendering valuable services in the interest of the working classes. Rao Bahadur Naidu, Government Prosecutor and President of the Municipality then read the address in which Mr. Bole was congratulated on his successfully piloting the Joshi Bill and the untouchability resolutions in the Bombay Legislative Council. His services for the uplift of the Backward and Working Classes were also highly praised.

Mr. Bole gave a suitable reply in which he thanked the Municipality and appreciated the public spirit of members, who were rendering selfless service in carrying out Municipal Administratin in the interest of all classes, the rich as well as the poor.

BENGAL WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

WOMEN AND UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The Associated Press has secured the exclusive report of the proceedings of the Bengal Women's Educational Conference held to-day, which were not open to the Press.

The Conference met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall and was attended by over 400 women representing every branch of education in the Province. The audience included delegates from Dacca and other districts in East Bengal. Lady Bose, wife of Sir Jagadish Chander Bose, presided over the morning session. No man was present, and even reporting was done by women.

Primary education was the principal subject for to-day, and Lady Bose and Miss Baker took part in the discussion. Resolutions relating to compulsory primary education for girls, the curriculum and the medium of instruction in the higher classes were then duly passed.

Mrs. P. K. Roy, presided over the afternoon session, and the subject for discussion was representation of women on the administrations of educational bodies.

WOMEN AND UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

Mrs. Kumudini Basu and Mrs. Kanika Roy, speaking on the subject, suggested that women should contest the University elections and in other ways secure representation on administrative boards.

A resolution was adopted recommending better representation of women on the Secondary Education Board, and on Municipal and District Boards.

Another resolution urged that steps should be taken to provide facilities for the employment of educated women in occupations for which they were fitted.

Miss Hawkins, dealing with this resolution, regretted the paucity of avenues for the employment of educated women. Teaching and nursing did not secure an attractive remuneration, and there were no openings for women in industrial concerns.

Miss Gregs, Mrs. Basu, Miss Hogg and Miss N. Bose took part in the discussion on the resolution.

The Conference will resume sitting to-morrow, when the question of secondary education will be discussed.—A. P.

SUHRAWARDY CONDUCT ENQUIRY.

PURDAH MEETING OF CORPORATION.

No decision was reached by the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, on the report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Shurawardy. After two hours' citing within closed doors, the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow, when the Deputy Mayor, it is said, will make a statement. Mr. Shurawardy attended yesterday's meeting and the debate was initiated by Mr. Campbell Forrester who moved the adoption of the Committee's Report. The report, it is understood, contained a recommendation, that the local Government be asked to take action, under Section 42 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, for removal of the Deputy Mayor.

It is further understood that the Congress Municipal Association, at a party meeting held on Tuesday, decided that no action should be taken on the report.—A. P.

CRUDE RUBBER PRODUCTION

PLEA FOR U. S. INVESTING CAPITAL IN BRITISH CONCERNS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

New York.—Speaking at a dinner at the New York Rubber Exchange, Mr. Broderick, Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy hoped that the Americans would invest capital in British concerns for financing the production of crude rubber. He said this would tend to make the United States viewpoints not merely that of the consumer but also the producer of rubber and help them to take hard edges out of the situation.—Reuter's Special.

RECAST SCHOOL CURRICULA.

REMOVE COMMUNAL PREFERENCE IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

The Association of the Subordinate Educational Service, Northern Division, which was started in 1921, has now been recognised by Government. It has submitted a representation to Government urging them to do away with "communal and class preference" for the sake of efficiency, to put the Educational Service on a par with the Judicial and other Services, and to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to re-cast the school curricula. The representation further expresses dissatisfaction with the practice of maintaining teachers of five and six years' standing on the temporary list, without any increment.

After hearing from the Education Minister, the Association proposes to send a deputation to His Excellency the Governor.—A. P.

CITY'S LIQUOR SHOPS.

DETERMINATION OF NUMBER AND LOCATION.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

The following draft representation has been prepared by the representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee on the question of conceding to the Corporation the right to determine the number and locality of liquor shops within the town and Island of Bombay and also in regard to the enlargment of their functions and powers, and to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:—

"I am desired to state that the Corporation very much regret that Government have not seen their way to concede to the Corporation their request made in my letter No. 1966, dated the 20th May 1926, that the right of determining the number and locality of liquor shops within the Town and Island of Bombay should be vested in them, although it was made clear to Government that there was no desire to entrench upon their right of exercising control over the liquor shops. I am again desired to reiterate the demand as the issue considerably affects the health and sanitation of the city which are the primary concern of this body.

Regarding the constitution, functions and powers of the Excise Advisory Committee, I may be permitted, to point out that in paragraph 21 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 982|24, dated the 12th February 1925, it was stated that "Government consider that the advice of these (Excise Advisory) Committees, if properly constituted, in the matter of the number and location of shops, fixing the hours of sale, strength of liquor and the closing of the shops on certain occasions would be very valuable. They (Government) are accordingly of opinion that the recommendations of the Committee for increasing the number of these Committees, improving their constitution and defining and enlarging their functions and powers should be met liberally." After expressing these views Government requested the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner of Excise to submit definite proposals for giving effect to them and on their receipt Government have passed orders which form the subject-matter of this representation.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE.

The first point on which the Corporation are unable to agree with Government is with regard to the constitution of the Excise Advisory Committee for the City of Bombay as fixed by Government. The present constitution of the Committee provides only for 14 Municipal representatives, i.e., two from the elected representatives of each Ward of the City, out of a total number of 27, inclusive of the Chairman. The Corporation strongly feel that in a matter of such vital importance to the health and well-being of the City, they should be given such a small representation on the Committee. I am therefore desired to request Government that they will be pleased to see their way to increase the number of Municipal representatives to 21, i.e., three from the elected representatives of each Ward of the City. There would accordingly be 34 members on the Committee inclusive of the Chairman. The Corporation hope that a Committee so constituted will be of great help and assistance to Government in furthering the objects of the new policy enunciated by them and will command the esteem and confidence of the people. The power of Government to exercise a final veto in matters on which members of the Committee and the Collector differ is in itself a sufficient safeguard to protect the interests of Government. The Corporation therefore hope that Government will have no hesitation in altering the constitution as suggested above.

The Corporation are in entire agreement with Government that the whole Committee would be an unwieldy body for dealing with questions affecting one ward only and that a Sub-Committee consisting of the three official members (the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police), the Ward members and four other members to be elected by the Committee at the commencement of its terms should be appointed for each Ward to deal with local questions appertaining to it. I am, however, desired to point out that, if the suggestion to increase the Municipal reepresentatives on the full Committee find favour with Government, the number of Ward members on the Sub-Committee will be three instead of two as prescribed by Government Resolution under reference. The Corporation are of opinion that if the three Municipal members of the Sub-Committee are unable to agree with the decision of the majority on any question, the matter should be referred to the whole Committee for decision before Government takes any final steps in connection therewith.

AMBIGUOUS WORDING OF RESOLUTION.

The Government Resolution under reference provides that a meeting of the Committee shoud be held annually. It further provides that additional meetings may be held whenever necessary during the course of the year, which will be called by the Collector as occasion arises and that meetings may also be called on the requisition of one-third of the members of the Committee. It is not however, clear from the wording of the Resolution whether the Collector is bound to call a meeting of the Committee on a requisition from one-third of the members. The phrase "may also be called," the Corporation are afraid, may give an excuse to the Collector to refuse to call a meeting on receipt of a requisition. In order therefore to make the point clear the Corporation consider it necessary that it should be made obligatory on the Collector to call a meeting of the Committee on receipt of a requisition by inserting the word "shall" for the word "may" in the aforesaid phrase occurring in the Resolution.

While the Corporation warmly welcome the liberal spirit of Government in directing that transfers of liquor shops in the same locality should not be taken out of the purview of the Committee and that in all cases of transfers the Committee should be consulted, they regret to find that Government are not agreeable to the recommendation contained in the Excise Committee's Report that the decision of the Advisory Committee on matters regarding (1) reduction in the number of shops, (2) fixing the hours of sale, (3) location of shops and (4) fixing the strength at which liquor should be sold should be carried out; that if the Collector differs from the Committee's decision he should refer the matter to Government for their final decision and that the number of shops which the Committee can close in their triennial terms of existence should not exceed one-third of the total number of shops in the area. Government have also made it clear that the Committee must remain in these matters what it is in name, an Advisory Committee, that the responsibility for administration should rest with them and that it cannot be discharged except through their Executive Officers. The Corporation are unable to reconcile this statement with the liberal policy enunciated by Government. They are of opinion that as the constitution of the Advisory Committee suggested by them in the foregoing paragraphs will give fuller representation to the popular element and aspirations in this matter than hitherto, not excluding even the minorities, Government may at least divest themselves of some of their powers and transfer them to the Advisory Committee without fear of the minorities' interests being neglected, if the proposal made in paragraph 2 above to vest them in the Corporation does not commend itself to Government. The Corporation also feel that Government should lay down that on all questions referred to the Committee their decision should be regarded as final and binding on Government.

TOO LARGE A QUORUM.

The Government Resolution under reference prescribes that half the number of members of the Committee excluding the Chairman should form a quorum. But no provision has been made for a quorum at a Ward Sub-Committee meeting. The Corporation are of opinion that the quorum for the Committee required is too large inasmuch as even the Municipal Act prescribes the presence of only 20 out of 106 members for a quorum. Even the Improvement Trust Act which is less liberal in this direction prescribes the number 30 out of 106 Trustees of the Improvement Board. The Corporation therefore strongly recommend that the presence of four members including the Chairman should form a quorum for a meeting of the Ward Sub-Committee and that nine members including the Chairman should suffice to form a quorum for the Advisory Committee.

In conclusion, I am desired again to request Government to reconsider their decision with regard to conceding to the Corporation the right of determining the number and location of liquor shops in the City, failing which at least to favourably consider their foregoing recommendations regarding the constitution, functions and powers of the Excise Advisory Committee."

GROUNDING OF S. S. "CHANTALA."

MARINE COURT HOLDS ENQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

A Marine Court enquiry was held to-day in connection with the grounding of the "Chantala" off Ungaon Island on the 27th November last. The ship, it was stated, left Kyauk Pyu for Andrew Bay with a crew of 113 men, 191 passengers and 304 tons of general cargo. The weather was fine and clear, and the vessel was making about 15 knots. While rounding Ungaon Island on the south, the vessel grounded, causing material damage to it. There was no loss of life.

Several witnesses were examined. The report will be sent to Government.—A. P.

RASH DRIVING

SEVERAL MOTORISTS CONVICTED

R. J. O. Meyer, the Cambridge Blue, R. Yagara, a Japanese, D. R. D. Wadia, a Barrister, N. F. Nowroji, a well-known tennis player H. Harputz of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company and some motor drivers were all convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday under the motor vehicles act for rash driving. The accused were placed by Sergeants Priestly, Watkins and Taylor of the Motor Vehicles Department.

PURCHASING POWER OF RUPEE.

MR. WADIA'S REPLY TO SIR ALFRED CHATTERTON

"The Englishman" publishes the following letter from Mr. J. A. Wadia:

I have seen a letter by Sir Alfred Chatterton in your issue of the 20th January last. He writes as follows:—"The Currency League make great use of index figures and Mr. Wadia uses them to avoid the issue raised by Sir R. N. Mookerjee which was clear the poor would have to pay more for their food and clothing if the gold value of the rupee was reduced below the point at which it has stood for the last two years. Does Mr. Wadia think that India in the matter of food-prices is unaffected by world-prices and that a rupee of lower value in the eyes of the world will purchase as much of commodities as a rupee of higher value?, etc."

If your correspondent is correct in his views, then the best thing we can do is to take the rupee to 2s. and give our 2s. rupee a greater purchasing power than it possesses at present, but unfortunately for your correspondent, although the Government of India, is anxious to bleed us by the 18d. ratio, yet it is afraid to kill us by a higher ratio than 18d.

In a despatch dated the 4th November, 1924, the Viceroy wired to the Secretary of State as follows: "We must point out that the rise in Exchange which has occurred already has not hitherto had any serious effect on trade because it has so far not exceeded the limits which has generally been anticipated. There can be no doubt that much harm will be done by any further material rise."

Exchange has been falling since 1873 and it fell from 23d. to the rupee to 13d. in 1894 and yet there was no inflation of prices. With reference to the effect on prices of a higher or lower exchange, I beg to quote Sir A. P. McDonald who told the Fowler Committee in 1898 "that barring famine and bad seasons the purchasing power of the rupee remained pretty steady from 1885 to 1895, although exchange fluctuated from 18d. to 13d." Of course with a high exchange you can buy a bottle of Champagne cheaper than at a low exchange. In fact all imports are cheapened to that extent, but which Government in the world is so demented as to cheapen imports at the expense of exports? I know of no such Government except our own. The Government of India always wanted 18d. to the rupee which the Herchell Committee would not allow. In their report, Clause 135, they say as follows: "It is impossible in view of these considerations not to come to the conclusion that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall." Sir R. Mookerjea's great point is according to your correspondent that high exchange cheapens food and clothing to the poor. May I ask him which poor? Poor producer or poor consumer? I know of no such producer, but I know of plenty of very well-to-do-consumers, and Sir Mookerjea, Sir Alfred Chatterton, myself and many others belong to that fortunate class. Your correspondent does not wish to follow me in my arguments for the restoration of a silver currency. He is very wise. A silver currency and a silver standard would never have given him an opportunity to exploit India. With all the activity of the Currency League educated India is too ignorant to know what they have lost in the silver standard and what they have gained or are going to gain by a gold standard and gold currency. But you will permit me to quote a paragraph from the report of the Babington Smith's Committee. Clause 34 runs as follows: "We find it necessary before formulating our recommendations to examine in what respects exchange stability is important and what degree of urgency attaches to its re-establishments. Our conclusion after considering the views put before us is that for the current operations of trade stability is an important facility rather than essential condition. There are many instances including that of India herself before the closing of mints which show that trade has flourished and can flourish with a fluctuating exchange. The conditions are somewhat more speculative, but the difficulties which may arise are not insuperable, and the banks are not slow to supply machinery which enables the merchant to cover his risks." With reference to mill wages in Bombay we are paying since 1914, 112 per cent. that is 55 per cent. higher to-day than in 1914. The subject is so vast and varied that I am afraid I am likely to take up more space in your valued columns than you may be willing to allow. The currency of most of the countries has undergone a change. Some have gone back to their old ratio, whilst others are for a lower ratio. India alone is a solitary example of a higher ratio than the one of 1914. Our ratio was 16d. to the rupee; that of the Yen was 24d. Japan had no brilliant man like Sir R. Mookerjea or Sir Alfred Chatterton to recommend a higher ratio in order "to cheapen food and clothing for the poor consumer" at the expense of the opulent producer who in India is supposed to carry the light burden of debt computed at Rs. 800 crores.

JAMSETJI ARDESHAR WADIA.

There was a garden party at Government House, Calcutta on Tuesday evening at which over 2,000 guests representing all communities were present. A large number of European and Indian ladies attended the function. Their Excellencies freely moved among the guests and conversed with them.—A. P.

Lala Mahanlal, Rais and Banker of Jhansi and proprietor of the Ramsay Theatre gave a charity show on the 10th instant in aid of the Suddhi Funds and there was a satisfactory return which has been handed over to the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Delhi, by a cheque.

MINING CONCESSIONS.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW PLANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 14.

The Government of India have circularised the Provincial Governments with a view to elicit opinion on the methods that should be adopted to secure an increased return from mining concessions.

The possible methods they have proposed are the raising of royalty rates on particular minerals and the introduction of differential royalty rates, or alternatively the grant of mining concessions on some system of auction or tender.

The Government of India says that the first method would appear to be suitable where owing to the development of markets or other causes the existing royalty rate has become generally inadequate. A strong argument in favour of the second method is that concessions even for the same mineral, vary widely in value. For an area with good transport facilities containing high and easily worked minerals a high royalty rate could equitably be fixed; while the development of areas that are different of access or poor in character might be encouraged by lowering the rates. They recognise however that this method is not free from objection. In the first place it is difficult if not impossible in many cases to estimate accurately beforehand the value of a concession; and in the second place there is a danger that prospecting would be discouraged if the discoverer of a rich area could not rely upon securing it at a known royalty rate.

THE MANGANESE INDUSTRY.

The Central Provinces Government have now written to all the manganese mining concessionaires, proposing to increase the existing royalty rates on manganese ore and asking if they have any reasons to urge against the proposal.

The C. P. Government says in their circular that in 1899 when the Mining Rules were framed by the Government of India, the manganese industry was still in its infancy and had not assumed the importance which it has since acquired. Therefore a rate of 2 1/2 per cent on the sale value at pit's mouth was prescribed.

There has been a steady and progressive development of the industry in this province with the result that the output has expanded from 141,659 tons valued at Rs. 3,54,148 in 1905 to 617,040 tons valued at Rs. 1,43,950 in 1925 and the province now contributes over 90 per cent of the total Indian exports of the ore.

Government recognises that there has been a rise in the cost of production but it has no reason to believe that this rise has been in the same proportion as in the pit's mouth value of the ore. Accordingly Government considers that it is entitled to a somewhat larger share of the profits accuring to the trade and that the rate of royalty may reasonably be enhanced from 2 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent of the pit's mouth value of the ore so as to bring it into line with coal, mica and petroleum.

From a rough calculation of the output raised by the various manganese concession aires it appears that the smaller mine owners are already paying in dead rent an amount which approximates to a rate of 5 per cent on the pit's mouth value of the ore. The proposed increase in the royalty rate will therefore, the Government proceed to say, only affect the more substantial concessianaires who can well afford to pay the higher rate.

DRUG CONCEALED IN MASONRY

Mr. Mawadia, the Inspector-in-Charge of the cocaine area, had an interesting story to tell Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistraet at the Mazagon Police Court, of a find of opium weighing 30 tolas and valued at Rs. 60 in a Chinese Club at Sukhlaji Street on the morning of the 15th inst. On entering the Club, Mr. Mawadia smelt trace of liquid opium on the table and believing that the stuff must have been recently smoked, determined to look for traces of water in the room. Following some drops of water, he found his way to the "movi" and noticed the masonry round about the "movi" was wet. He, therefore, tapped the masonry and finding it hollow, looked more closely and observed a tiny hole in the masonry. Procuring a plug, he plunged it in the aperture and on drawing out the plug, was astonished to find a solid block of masonry coming out quite neatly with the plug. Beyond the block, a hollow was discovered in which several tin-boxes were hidden. The tin-boxes were empty but one of them was found to contain 30 tolas of opium. A Chinese boy, named Ah Fong, who was in the room and employed as a cook was arrested, and charged. Several smoking pipes of great value were also found in the room.

Mr. St. John, Pleader, who appeared for the accused, urged that the accused was a boy and it was not likely that he could be the owner of opium, the value of which was beyond his means. The place was a Club and any member might use the receptacle for hiding-place. His client however, pleaded guilty.

His Worship, fined the accused Rs. 75, and ordered the smoking pipes to be returned to the accused and the drug to be confiscated.

Four Pathans, three men and one woman, are undergoing their trial in the court of the City Magistrate, Delhi, for the alleged robbery of jewels worth thousands from the shop of Messrs. Kanjimal and Sons, Jewellers. The property has been recovered in full. Sahib Nazirulhaq and two other police officials related the story of the arrest of the accused and how they recovered the property. The jewellery was found on the body of the woman at the time of the search.—A. P.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

BAN ON CHILDREN UNDER 12.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The National Baby Week is at present being celebrated in Bombay at Parel this year, there being only one centre in the whole City. Naturally it is at tracting a large number of public as it is a kind of fair and a cinema film is shown daily in the evening. But this year the management have introduced a novel rule prohibiting admission of children under the age of twelve years. Owing to this rule hundreds of mothers who had gone there with babies and children were unable to gain admission and had to return to their homes disappointed. On the opening day when H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson were to arrive a number of men and women who had gone there with their children were turned away by the police and the volunteers, who also while preventing their entrance appeared to have felt the absurdity of the rule. But they have to follow the instructions given to them by the management. Amongst the men and women thus turned away from the show were people of all classes and creeds. There were well-dressed men and women using motor cars as well as men and women belonging to the middle and the working classes. There were Hindus, Parsis and Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans. I saw some ladies with babies in arms or children arguing with and appealing to the policemen and the volunteers. It was such a sight as excited pity for the disappointed people and indignation at the absurdity of the prohibitive rule. The disappointment of the persons thus turned away can better be imagined than described. The same rule was in force on the second day of the Week, when an equally large number of people had to return disappointed. At one time I saw not less than twenty women mostly belonging to the middle class, standing at the entrance with their babies or children mortified but hoping against hope that the rule may be relaxed in their favour if they stood there long enough to excite pity in the hearts of the men guarding the entrance.

All the same, inside there were a number of children, even babies. I wondered how they found their way there in spite of the strict rule of prohibition. Also there were a number of boys under twelve among Boy Scouts on duty on the exhibition ground.

It is difficult to know the reason underlying the rule prohibiting the admission of children under twelve. To celebrate the Baby Week without babies is nothing short of playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Only two reasons for this exclusion can be imagined. Either the committee must be thinking that it would not be desirable for children to witness the cinema film, the subject of which is an adaptation of the well-known play "The Damaged Goods." The fact, however is that it is not possible for children under twelve to understand anything of the subject dealt with in the film.

If any persons are to be excluded from such cinema shows at all they are the adolesents and not children below twelve What is undesirable is suggestion and such suggestion is possible only in the case of those who can understand something of the subject. The other reason may be that the children would cause nuisance and therefore a quiet atmosphere necessary for lectures and explanations would not be available.

Now it must be remembered that at present even without children the exhibition grounds are so overcrowded and the present system is of such a character that it is not possible to carry on any intensive propaganda for child welfare. The intensive propaganda must be carried on from year's end to year's end. These annual exhibitions and demonstrations can never be expected to serve that purpose. These shows by their very nature are meant merely for awakening public conscience in the matter.

To exclude babies and children is to exclude their mothers. Those mothers only who have ayahs to look after their children can afford to come alone to the show, but the number of such ladies is infinitesimally small, and they are able to care for themselves. If it is the aim of the organisers of the Baby Week to get the middle class and working class women interested in the movement, they must care to take their circumstances into consideration. Now on account of the ban on children and babies, the very person who ought to be educated are excluded and the crowd of the people admitted into the show mostly consists of childless women and grown up girls and also of men not a few of whom are mere sightseers. This state of things is obviously inconsistent with the aim of the movement.

So far as my information goes, some of the members of the Baby Week Committee were opposed to this exclusion, but the majority consisted of such people as had no idea of the conditions in which the middle and labouring class people have to live and they were unrelenting. Judged from any point of view the ban on children is absurd, and the facts as revealed above will show that it is unworkable too.

Let us hope the Committee will see their way to lift the ban and will not be deterred by prestige from following the course suggested by common sense.—Yours, etc.,

Parel, Bombay, Feb. 16.

A SPECTATOR.

PLIGHT OF BIJAPUR.

MR. PAINTER'S INDIFFERENCE.

OFFICIALS UNWILLING TO DECLARE FAMINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, February 15.

The Commissioner of the Southern Division, Mr. Painter, came and went back to his headquarters, without allaying the fears of the agriculturists of the coming events—collection of land assessment. It is rumoured that the Commissioner left it to the discretion of the Collector to declare whether there was a famine in the district. The time for the collection of assessment is drawing nearer, with absolutely no definite reply from the officials. It, however, appears that officials are unwilling to declare famine; naturally no famine works will be started. The hardships of an agriculturist can hardly be imagined by an outsider. There have been years of regular partial failure of crops and accordingly, the sustaining powers of the poor agriculturist is less than nothing.

There has been a resolution of the Railway Board to construct a railway line from Miraj to Bagalkot before 1930. If that railway work is begun from the Bagalkot end it is likely to feed the hungry peasants and keep them in the district. And, again, if the works investigated by the Superintending Engineer on Special duty are expedited and taken up, they may relieve to a great extent the tension felt by the people. It is not possible for an outsider to judge the pinch the peasants feel in the time of harvests. I think that revenue officials will agree with me when I say that in majority of cases, the harvest has been completed. Cases of the harvest being brought in one cart-load are too numerous to be quoted. What I urgently request the Collector is that whether there is a famine or not, he should try to engage the migrating labour in the district. For many technical grounds, it may not be possible, to declare famine, but none can deny that the whole district is passing through the situation which, if not famine, is akin to famine Out of humanity at least, some works should be started. It is hoped that the Collector will move in the matter as early as possible.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

MR. SHETE CONFIRMED AS CHIEF OFFICER

AHMEDABAD, Feb, 15.

A heated discussion took place this evening at the meeting of the local municipality over the question of the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. About a year ago Mr. Shete was appointed on probation for one year and the acting incumbent Mr. Bhagat was reverted to the post of personal assistant to the Chief Officer. The standing committee expressed its opinion that Mr. Shete's work as Chief Officer had not been characterised by any conspicuous ability or outstanding merit. Mr. G. I. Patel, M.L.C., said that this was a merit rather than a demerit in a man with the sword of Damocles hanging over his head. Mr. Balubhai Thakore, the Vice-President, said that their administration was being demoralised in the absence of a permanent chief officer. The President in his note remarked that Mr. Shete had done all that was humanly possible under trying and adverse circumstances. Ultimately it was resolved by 33 against 16 votes to confirm Mr. Shete as chief officer. Among those present at the meeting was Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth.—A. P.

ALLEGED GAMING IN COACH-FACTORY

On the 9th October last, Deputy Inspector Vanjara of the Nagpada Police Station raided a coach-factory near the Baliwalla Theatre at Grant Road and arrested six men who were found there. They were charged before Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon under various Sections of the Gaming Act. One accused was allowed to turn King's evidence as provided by the Act and the remaining five were ordered to stand their trial. The charge of being the owner of the gaming house failed in respect of one accused and the number of accused was accordingly reduced to four.

One of the four accused named Sadat Baboo who was specially charged with management of a house for gaming purposes was acquitted, but on another charge of assisting in the management of the gaming house he was convicted and fined Rs. 25. In disposing of the three remaining accused, Jamal Nura and two others,—all gharriwallahs,—His Worship held that the evidence against them was at the most only a matter of suspicion.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, who defended the three remaining accused, led evidence to show that one of them, Jamal Nura had repaired to the coach-factory on the day in question together with the 2nd accused, his servant in order to give directions as to the repair of a coach when the police arrived on the scene. A doubt having arisen in his Worship's mind, an order of acquttal on the charge of being found in a gaming house for purposes of gaming, was entered by the Court.

Mr. DeCunha, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to approve the appintment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, to be a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt.

The following appointments vice Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pending further orders:—

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Nanabhai Temulji Jungalvala, LL.B., to act as a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Rao Saheb Govind Raoji Awati to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya proceeding on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for twenty-six days.

With effect from 2nd February 1927 vice Mr. W. E. Copleston, C.S.I., retired—

Mr. A. G. Edie to be Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. H. L. Newman to be Conservator of Forests.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Acting Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months and ten days with effect from 22nd March 1927 or such subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden for a period of two years commencing from the 1st April 1927:—Captain H. J. Smith, Messrs. Framroze Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, J. D. Brown, F. Coleman, E. S. Murray, Ahmedbhoy Ismailbhoy Lalljee, and Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Makawi.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, I.M.S., has been granted by the High Commissioner for India leave on half average pay for one month and twenty-three days in extension of the leave previously granted to him.

The Honourable the Chief Justice is pleased to grant Mr. Edwin Gellett, Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, leave on average pay for five months from the 9th day of May 1927.

The following appointments are Gazetted:—

With effect from 2nd September 1926, vice Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, appointed Controller of Civil Accounts and seconder in the list of Collectors—Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 8th October 1926, vice Mr. L. J. Mountford, retired—

Mr. H. L. Panter, I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner.

Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from the 12th October 1926, vice Mr. J. Monteath, appointed Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, and seconded in the list of Collectors—Mr. R. M. Maxwell, to be Collector.

With effect from 7th December 1926, vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, retired—

Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded.

Messrs. R. B. Ewbank, J. A. Pope, G. S. Hardy, A. R. Dalal, A. F. L. Brayne, to be Collectors and to remain seconded as long as they hold any other substantive appointment under the Government of India or the Local Government.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, to be Collector.

With effect from 24th January 1927, vice Mr. J. Crerar, reverted to the regular line as Collector—

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, and other officers promoted as Collectors from 7th December 1926 including Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collectors.

With effect from 24th January 1927, vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, reverted to the regular line as Collector—

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, to revert as Assistant Collector.

With effect from 24th January 1927, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, confirmed as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and seconded in the list of Collectors—

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, to be Collector.

With effect from 29th June 1927, vice Mr. Baker, retiring—

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, to be First Grade Commissioner.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, to be Second Grade Commissioner

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind. Standing crops were damaged by locusts and frost in parts of Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier, by locusts in Karachi, Hyderabad and Kaira, and by locusts and insects in parts of Ahmedabad; their condition was not satisfactory in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States; they were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and harvesting of rabi crops were in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Siind	25 to 53
Gujarat	24 to 45
Konkan	32 to 43
Deccan	31 to 55
Karnatak	23 to 41

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NEW MARATHI SCRIPT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very strange but ingenious suggestion of Rev. Nolls made some 14 years ago regarding the uniformity of all the Indian scripts for promoting literacy among the masses and razing down the barriers that have caused so much misunderstanding among the various provinces of India can be held responsible for a healthy movement started of late by some of the well-wishers of Marathi Literature. The above suggestion being worthy of attention roused a great interest in Maharashtra, if not in India when Mr. G. K. Gokhale first drew public attention to it and came to be styled as the pioneer of Maharashtra in this respect. Men of different professions have subscribed to this movement and among them can be found the names of Mr. Kashinath Shastri Lele, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, Mr. Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar, Prof. Patwardhan, Mr. Bhise, Mr. V. D. Gurjar and others. It will thus be evident that the necessity of reform is universally acknowledged although nothing definite has, as yet been arrived at. It is, therefore, desirable that the English companies will once more come forward and bless our Alma Mater with Lino-Type Machine. Attempts are being made to adopt Devnagari script through the length and breadth of India with a view to securing closer connection in the domain of literature and here is a wide field for their activities with possibly none to compete.

2. The three things that go to form the crew of the present reform are (1) determination of forms of vowels, (2) vowel signs and their place beside the letters and (3) the consonant forms of hard aspirate palatal, all linguals with the exception of vasal, soft unaspirate dental and the sonant aspirate.

3. The forms of vowels can be defined by adopting the first vowel with its "Kana" detached as a basis of the theme and, as occasion demands, by attaching different signs of the vowels to the same. (2) The signs of vowels will have to be retained with a slight change, which will consist in their being never allowed to trespass within the upper or nether portion of the letter. In other words, the current signs will have to be shifted a little backward or onward, as the case may be, and it is hoped that this reform will be easily achieved and readily accepted;. (3) But with respect to forms of the above consonants the case is quite different. As will be seen from their views, almost all the reformers are unanimous in preserving, as far as possible, the primitive shape of these characters. If this really be the case, I feel sure, the introduction of the half-"kana" system will be greeted with earnestness. I have written about the system in the Marathi dailies of Bombay, the Lokmanya and the Navr Kal, and so far my knowledge goes, no criticism thereon has, as yet, emanated from any quarter. This can better be attributed to the acceptance of my views instead of to public lethargy. The achievement of the above requisite reform will, I urge, result in the revolution of the Marathi Printing followed by a new dawn in literature.—Yours, etc.

Y. M. NANAL.

Thana, Feb. 14.

A. U. TIBBI COLLEGE PRINCIPAL DEAD.

The death took place at Patna of Dr. Mohd Habibur Rahman L.M.S., the Principal of the A. U. Tibbi College, Delhi, on the 9th instant. The deceased took over charge of the Principalship in 1921 and since then devoted himself wholeheartedly for advancing the cause of the College. On receipt of this sad news the Anjuman Muzakira Tibb College (Unani) held its special meeting and passed a resolution of condolence.

The Rawalpindi Hindu Sabha has submitted a representation to the Governor of the Punjab praying that Hindus, as a community, may be exempted from the incidence of the additional taxation levied for maintaining the Punitive Police Force in the town of Rawalpindi, on the ground that the responsibility for the disturbances was not judicially found to lie at the door of the Hindu or Sikh community in the town.—A. P.

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GOVT. PEONS AND MENIAL SERVICE UNION.

DEMAND FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.

A largely attended meeting of the Government Peons and Menials in various grades of service was held on Saturday night at the Kshatriya Shikshan Samaj Hall, Girgaon when Mr. Jhabvala presided. The meeting was arranged to protest against inordinate delay in sanctioning recognition to the Union, but somehow the notice went into the hands of the authorities and the latter immediately sent the Governor's sanction which ran as follows:—

"The Governor-in-Council is pleased to accord official recognition to the Government peons and menial service union, Bombay. This order is issued after consulting and with the concurrence of the Hon'ble Ministers."

Mr. Jhabvala therefore changed the proceedings and delivered his address on the present condition of the poor workers under Government. They were ill-paid, he said, and therefore they were ill-fed. They were denied the right of Superior grade and their pension was only Rs. 4 which Mr. Jhabvala remarked is one that would be a disgrace to any civilized Government under the Sun. A man who puts in 30 years of service has grown old, weak and derepit. Can Rs. 4 help him even to burn his corpse on the funeral pyre?

After Messrs. Spratt, Thengdi, Ginwalla, Shitut and Surve had spoken, resolutions protesting against the conditions described by Mr. Jhabvala and expressing satisfaction at Government's recognition of their Union were passed.

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CONGRESS & CONFERENCES.

As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.

GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.

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